P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,924—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
P. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	26th "
M.L. SORRAON	7210	L. M. Wilmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langborne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,110	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,313	1st June 1900.

1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck.

TRIESTE OR VENICE.....Rs. 600. Rs. 325. Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Veroos	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave,

steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th April 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 3rd May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Baseh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 1st May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th May.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June.
" Duca BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	600	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 19th May, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per monsem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS, POLO RACERS, WALERS AND OTHERS.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with Single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER

THE BEST TONIC BURGUNDY WINE.

	Ordinary Rates. Qts. per doz.		Pts. per doz.		Special Cash Rates. Qts. per doz.		Pts. per doz.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage.	44	8	24	8	40	0	22	0
POMARD	24	8	14	8	22	0	13	0
MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma	22	4	12	4	20	0	11	0
BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy	29	0	15	12	26	0	14	0
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured, White Burgundy	27	0	14	8	24	0	13	0

	Pints. Ordinary Rates. Rs.	a.	Cash Rates. Rs.	a.
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, Very Choice Dessert Wine	30	0	27	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

			Rs.	as.	p.
FINEST PARMESAN CHEESE	Per	lb.	1	8	0
Do. GORGONZOLA CHEESE	"	"	1	8	0
Do. GRUYERE (real EMENTHAL)	"	"	1	0	0

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each,

in tins of 10 lb. each, and by the pound, Ans. 8. per lb.

GERMAN SAUSAGES, Per tin, Rs. 1-12.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS OILMAN'S STORES.

MALARIA *vs.* NEMESIS.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC. In effect marvellous. The only Antidote for Ague, Influenza, Plague &c., Preventative and Curative. Many lives saved. No body should be without it as Epidemic on Per Bottle Re. 1.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.

St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam. For Lung and Throat Diseases. The Powerful Voice Tonic. Per Bottle Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces Instantaneously the original colour of the Hair. Per Case, Re 1-10.

F. S. MADON AND COMPANY,
ZOOMA MUSJID, 170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL,

Contains all the Elements of Nutrition in a concentrated and readily assimilable form.

Prepared in England under the Company's Special Instructions.

Rs. 2 per Large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR

THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.
Prices and Particular on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

THE TIMES' MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'

HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES

CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE

ON

THE TIMES'

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM

To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1 12 0	PEKOE .... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG .... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG .... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality at Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE, S. S "HISPANIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts., in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to Survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 28th April, 1900.

TEETHAL SANITARIUM HOWARD COTTAGES.

Only two miles from the BULSAR STATION on the B. B. &. C. I Line.

THE SITES were selected by High Government Officials especially for the location of Military Officers, &c.

These BUNGALOWS, have been lately thoroughly repaired along with the out-houses. Rents for the season Rs. 250 Rs. 200, and Rs. 150.

For further particulars apply to

PESTONJI RATONJI CONTRACTOR, Surat.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 8th and 9th May, 1900, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, to act during the absence of Mr. J. L. Symons, who has obtained six months' leave from the 21st April, 1900.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M., till 4 P. M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

G. J. MICHAEL, Acting Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23th April, 1900.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, the MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE Co., LD., and the TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE Co., LD., have THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD, next door to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

Bombay, 23th April, 1900.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY Sixth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, will be held in the Fort Premises, on Friday, the 4th May, 1900, at 5 p. m.

The following is the business of the meeting:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1900, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,

WILLIAM CARTER, General Manager.

Bombay, 26th April, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KASSIBAI, widow of HAKIM DEVISHA SHAMLAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

OSMAN JAMAL, the guardian and next friend of NATHOORAM DEVISHA and AMBARAM DEVISHA, the minor Sons of the Deceased, abovenamed .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.

The 23rd day of February, 1900.

Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress room & bath-room per diem Rs 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,

10 H ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	22 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45 0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70 0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36 0
Do. do. No. 4	55 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4 ...	115 0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55 0

SPOOLS.

	Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1 2
" FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2 8
Do. do. No. 2 " ...	3 4
" BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2	3 4
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Developing and Printing undertaken.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

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Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
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SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

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PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

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At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

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Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay 1st February, 1900.

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Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32.....	...
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Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...
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Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...
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"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...
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"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21 0
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Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21 0
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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 3 0	30	223 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 16 0	35	239 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	1 381 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	13 6 0	30	15 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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R. PATERSON BROWN, Secretary.

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SALE OF 120 BAGS RANGOON RICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Mr. Cursetjee Eduljee Limjee, and on account and at the risk of Ludha Bharmul—

Ex. s. s. "Hillora'g."

120 bags Rangoon mill cleaned hulwa rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

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The property of Mrs. L. Crawford, consisting of cots, almirar, cupboards, meatsafe, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, pictures, copper utensils, etc.

Refrigerator or ice box, by Treacher, large size cooking stove, with utensils.

1 S H 220 bore rook rifle by Holland and Holland, in case.
1 chromize iron-framed grand upright piano, in good order.
4 cases provisions consisting of tins of bacon, oysters, fruits and dried cod, herrings, anchovies, spiced beef, army ration, roast mutton, potted ham, soup, turnips, carrots, mushrooms, nursery biscuits, barley, golden syrup, etc., etc.

25	cases	each 1 dozen quarts	German claret.
10	"	2 "	pints "
50	"	1 "	quarts whisky. "
15	"	1 "	vermouth.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Nagindas Melapchand ex s. s. "Australia"—J. F. W., 2783—

1 Case brass lock, Bushes and safe locks.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles.
1 open phaeton, by Lawrence, in good order.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong-made office shigram.
1 glass front double-seated brougham.
1 new pony-size polo Cart, varnished wood, lined blue, common axle and lamps.
1 pony-size Battlesden Cart, printed and lined brown, patent axle.
1 capital stanhope wagonette by Gold and Son of Windsor, painted and lined green, patent axles, lamps, etc.
1 handsome rubber tyred wheel victoria, with a powerful grey horse and set of American harness, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st prox. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWF

NOTICES.

RE ESTATE OF JAMES MOIR, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of JAMES MOIR, late of Bombay, European Deceased, who died at Bombay, on the 25th day of March, 1900, and Probate of whose Will was granted on the 18th day of April, 1900, to James Moir, Esquire, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said Deceased are required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned at their Office 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets in his hands to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said Deceased, or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Undersigned. Dated this 25th April, 1900.

SMETHAM, BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Executor.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on Monday, the 30th April, 1900, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors, Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1899.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th April, to the 14th May, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April, 1900.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Rampart Road, on MONDAY, the 30th April, 1900, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th April to the 14th May, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April, 1900

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE!

THE FOLLOWING will be PART of the BUSINESS to be transacted at the General Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 14 Rampart Road, on MONDAY, the 30th April, 1900, at 3 P.M., viz.:—

"To pass a resolution that so much of the Company's land acquired subsequently to the execution of the Debenture Trust Deed dated the 8th December 1896 as is taken up by portions of the New Mill extension is included in the security provided by the said Deed and that the same be formally conveyed to the Trustees of the said Indenture."

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID and Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April, 1900.

NOTICE.

MATHERAN.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is invited to the orders of Government in the "Government Gazette" of the 12th October 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than owners and tenants of private Bungalows and Residents in Hotels in Matheran and (b) all servants and attendants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp unless provided with the certificates specified in the Government Orders.

3. These certificates should be procured from the local Plague Authorities.

M. COLLIN, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

31st March 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

NOTICE.

ADVERTISER, an ENGLISHMAN in a purchasing business which necessitates much travelling and bazaar work all over India, is OPEN to take up, and work with his own concern, two or three good Agencies from European firms only. Address

"BETA,"
Care of "Bombay Gazette" Press.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA.
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have incinded all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m.
High water, 0-16 a. Low water, 6-5 a., 5-29 m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for a Representative on the Corporation, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
David Mills Company, 3 p.m.
Standard Mills Company, 3-30 p.m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 4 p.m.

THE DECCAN BANK FRAUDS CASE.—This case was called on for further hearing before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday afternoon, but it was adjourned to Wednesday next, owing to the illness of the second accused.

JUSTICES' ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR.—The result of the Justices' election of a Municipal Councillor in place of Mr. J. C. Cama, deceased, was declared on Saturday, to be as follows:—Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramji Patel polled 59 votes; Dr. C. H. F. Underwood 55; and Mr. Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar, 26. The first-named candidate was declared to be duly elected a Municipal Councillor.

THE FAMINE-STRICKEN AT THANA.—On Saturday afternoon, a number of European and Native gentlemen proceeded to the camp of the famine-stricken Kathiawarees, to whom clothes were freely distributed at the expense of Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee and others. The camp is situated at a village, called Gowmukhee, at a distance of about four miles from the Thana railway station. The visitors inspected the camp and the tank which they are engaged in digging, receiving their daily wages from Government. Huts have been constructed for the sufferers, and provision made for their daily wants. There are at present about 2,000 sufferers at the camp. They were arranged in rows under the orders of the Collector of Thana and his subordinates, and sarrees to females, dhoturs and jackets to males, and jackets, &c., to children, were distributed at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1,500. The visitors returned to Bombay after having satisfied themselves that the refugees were duly cared for.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION AGAINST POLICEMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the case, in which Nabnaji Pandoo and Balaji Raoji policemen, were charged by Superintendent Holdway with attempt at extortion. The second accused was further charged with stealing 48 town duty forms belonging to Tukaram Narayan, the complainant in the case. Mr. Vijayakar, pleader, defended the second accused. The magistrate remarked that the evidence against the accused was simply overwhelming. They had threatened to prosecute the complainant for uttering a counterfeit coin to a fig-seller, and then compounded the matter with him for Rs. 7. The second accused had also got unlawful possession of forty-eight town-duty forms belonging to the complainant. On the matter being reported to Mr. Holdway and Inspector Barnets, the accused were arrested. This appeared to the court to be a well-authenticated story of the offence of extortion by the police, of which one heard much, but got little proof. The first accused was sentenced to six months' and the second to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

CUTTING HIS WIFE'S NOSE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Antoo Bulwanta, a labourer, was charged with causing grievous hurt to Jainabee, a woman, by cutting her nose with a razor. Jainabee said that she had been for the last three years, residing with the accused at Parel, as his wife. On the 15th instant during his absence from home she left his protection and went to reside with a relative at the Delisle Road. Four days after, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, accused called at the latter place; and having locked the door from inside, knocked her down on the ground. He then attempted to cut her throat with a razor, but she resisted, and in the struggle he inflicted a deep cut on her nose. She raised an alarm, which brought neighbours to her assistance. The accused was arrested. The woman was sent to the J. J. Hospital. The accused in his defence said that the woman had been misbehaving herself for the past two months, when he remonstrated with her she left his house. Three days after she met him on the road and asked accused to give up her furniture, or else she would commit suicide. On the day in question she returned to his house, herself, cut her nose and charged him with the offence. The magistrate, on the evidence, sentenced accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

FRAUD BY A POSTAL CLERK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Nolan prosecuted one Thomas Carvalho, aged nineteen, a receiving and despatching clerk, at the Mazagon Post Office, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 155. The evidence showed that, on the 29th March last, Mr. G. W. Gilchrist, a store-keeper, in the British India Steam Navigation Company, placed three currency notes for Rs. 50 each inside a registered envelope and having sealed it with the B. I. S. N. seal, addressed it to Messrs. H. B. Ibhrucha and Co., Khotwady, 2nd Lane, Bombay. He then gave the packet to a peon to post it. At 1 p.m. that day Mr. Gilchrist heard that the packet had not been registered by the peon, but posted as an ordinary letter. He, however, took no immediate step regarding it, thinking that it would reach its destination safe. He received no reply from the addressees and, after waiting for a few days, wrote to them, inquiring if they had received the amount and they replied in the negative. Mr. Gilchrist reported the matter to the postal authorities at Mazagon, and while the matter was being investigated, one Joseph Mascarenho, a carpenter in the Port Trust Workshops, who resides at Byculla, came forward and made a similar complaint with regard to a five-rupee currency note. Mascarenho stated that on the 3rd March he placed a five-rupee note in a cover, and registered it at the Mazagon Post Office to the address of a person at Goa. The accused gave a receipt for the letter. Mascarenho subsequently ascertained from the addressee that the amount had not been delivered to him. On being questioned by the post master, accused admitted having embezzled the amount. About this time the accused fearing detection, in the former case, despatched Rs. 150 in an anonymous cover to the address of the post-master, at Mazagon. Suspicion, however pointed to the accused, who on being interrogated, admitted having embezzled the amount in that case. The magistrate convicted the accused on both the charges and considering that he had made good the amount in the former case, sentenced him to an aggregate term of two days' simple imprisonment and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to suffer two months' further imprisonment with hard labour.

PRESENTATION TO MR. AHMED DEWJEE, J.P.

ON Friday evening, the members of the Khoja Punjal Club met at Warden Road, Malabar Hill, for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Hajee Ahmedbhai Dewjee. The event was very largely attended by members of the different communities—Borahs, Khojas, Parsees, &c.—and Mr. Kammadia Ismail Kassum occupied the chair. The proceedings opened by Dr. Rajabalii Ramji Lakhdhir reading the address, which set forth the congratulations of the club on his being enrolled as a Justice of the Peace. Dr. Lakhdhir, in the course of his speech, described the objects of the club, pointing out that they endeavoured to elevate and advance social life, to spread education, science, literature, arts, &c., and they had met for the purpose of honouring one whose desire was to promote these aims among the Khoja community. Mr. Ahmed Dewjee, he pointed out, did not restrict his help merely to the Khojas in Bombay, but he materially aided by gifts of clothes and in other ways those unfortunate Khojas whom famine had driven from Kathiawar to Bombay City. Dr. Lakhdhir also mentioned that their guest had been further honoured by a present of a khillat from his Highness the Aga Khan who recognised Mr. Dewjee's philanthropy. The latter announcement was received with cheers. The address, which was enclosed in a handsome silver casket, together with the robe of honour, were then presented, and the recipient acknowledged the gifts in suitable words. A vote of thanks to his Highness was unanimously passed, and another complimentary vote was passed to the chairman. Among those present were:—Sirdar Mir Abdulali, Sirdar Oomar Jamal, Sirdar Haji Kassum, Messrs. Mir Aun Ali, Mukhi Kassum Musa, Kamadia Ismail, Cavasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Ismail Gulmahomed, Peeru Mahomed, Haji Jakaria, Fazulbhoy Juma Laljee, and others.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade was held on April 6 at Exeter Hall. Sir J. W. Pease, M.P., presided.

The annual report, presented by Mr. Alexander, stated that the Indian Government had extended the area under the poppy from 770,000 bighas in 1889-90 to 890,000 in 1899-97. The discussion of the opium question in the House of Commons had been postponed owing to the preoccupation caused by the South African war, but it was hoped that an opportunity would be found for it before the dissolution. During the year 119 meetings had been held by the society. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, pointed out that India's opium revenue had decreased since 1880 from 8,451,000 to 3,346,000 tens of rupees, and could therefore be much more easily dispensed with. To keep the trade going the Indian Government had decreased duties and increased the subsides to cultivators, who preferred other crops. Nearly the whole of the Indian opium went to fuss their demoralise the people of China. The motion was seconded by Sir M. Dadiworth and agreed to.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

ON Saturday afternoon, at the J. N. Petit Institute, Mr. Pestonji N. Wadia gave his lecture on "Commercial Education" before a largely attended meeting of European and Native gentlemen, Sir George Cotton presiding. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. A. Leslie, Mr. Wallace, Dr. Massina, Mr. Kabrajee, and Mr. Chichgar were among those present.

The lecturer said: That the subject of commercial education was now admitted on all hands in Europe and America to be of supreme and pressing importance. One authority, Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce and President of the Commercial Education Committee of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, going so far as to assert that it was necessary to at once equip with commercial education our equally capable citizens for the friendly fight with our foreign competitors in order to maintain England's commercial supremacy, which still means for us national life or death." Referring, to the recommendation of the Education Commission and the Government of India Resolution of 1884, that "every variety of study should be encouraged which may serve to direct the attention of native youths to industrial and commercial pursuits" the lecturer regretted that except in Madras, little had been done for the promotion of commercial education. He pointed out how in the matter of commercial education Madras was far ahead of Bombay. While the Foreign trade of Madras was only 1-5th of that of Bombay and Bombay had twelve times as many mills as Madras, that is, 134 against 18 out of a total of 188 in all India. Fourteen years after Madras went in for commercial education, Bombay was just becoming alive to the importance of providing commercial schools. He proceeded to point out the importance of industrial education being accompanied by a distributive business education and systematic instruction in the science of commerce. To have improved and increased production through technical education and to neglect provision for better distribution through commercial education was to do only half our duty and would tend to make what had done futile and even wasteful. Colleges and special courses of study were as necessary for making business men as they were for making lawyers, physicians, engineers and Civil and Military Officials. He advised young men to pay a due regard to the inexorable laws of supply and demand and not to allow all of them to rush headlong into the same professions simply because these were considered "fashionable." He advised them to foster trades and manufactures after they passed an examination and to go forth into the world as traders and merchants in search of fresh fields and pastures new. When millowners found that they had been spinning a particular count of yarn to too large an extent and that consequently there was a glut in the market some of them at once began to spin some other count. He would beg of the managers of educational institutions to take this lesson to heart and to profit by it. The public becomes powerful in proportion to the opulence and extensive commerce of private men. The founders of the British Empire were merchants. The first as well as the second Jamsetjee Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee and Sir Dinshaw, were merchants. The founders of all our schools, hospitals, convalescent homes and other charitable institutions were merchants. They had only to recall to their minds the names of Sir Cawasjee Jehangeer, the Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nasserwanjee Petit, of Sir Manguldas Nathoobhoy Mr. Goculdas Tejpal, Mr. Eduljee Allbless, Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee of the Sassoons, and Dadysetts, and of the Banajee's and Mr. Tata to be convinced that Bombay owed her wealth and her charities to her merchants. The lecturer then proceeded to quote the opinions of the British Chamber of Commerce, of Lord Reay, of General GarField, of Sir Rollit, M.P., of Lord Rothschild, of Sir John Lubbock, Dr. Percival and of his Excellency the Viceroy, on the importance and of utility of commercial education. Our present popular and sympathetic Governor His Excellency Lord Northcote was also of opinion that general education must be combined with a thorough systematic teaching of the practical science of commerce. The lecturer then proceeded to give a brief account of the system of commercial education now in force in England, France, Germany and America. The Manager of the educational section of the London Chamber of Commerce had just written to Mr. Wadia as follows:—"The new University of London bill provides for a degree in commerce and this Chamber has requested to be represented on the board of studies connected there with." It was a matter of common knowledge all the world over that this splendid system of commercial education obtaining in Germany, was an integral factor in Germany's industrial success. Germany prepares officers for her commercial battalions as well trained as those of her regiment. It is asserted that the armed peace which now reigns in Europe under the keeping of the Triple Alliance, is a state of bitter industrial and commercial war in which the capture of markets has replaced the conquest of territories—a war in which every weapon that ingenuity can devise is used for the purpose. Mr. Wadia then described at some length what had been done in Madras in the matter of commercial education. Clementary commercial of examinations were instituted in 1886, and the advanced Examinations in Commerce were instituted in 1888, and a Diploma in commerce was being granted since then with the full approval of English merchants and the sanction of the Government. Commercial schools were started not only in the city of Madras but also in the principal mofussil towns, and we had it on the authority of H. E. the Governor of Madras but that these schools of commerce had taken a considerable hold on the people, and that they formed a valuable addition to the educational system of the Presidency. The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, High School had converted itself into a school of commerce and was going to adopt partly the London Chambers, and partly the Madras Government's commercial education scheme. The morning commercial classes recently opened at the Byramjee Institution had about ninety students, forty of whom had either passed their matriculation or school final examinations or had graduated. The lecturer hoped that in time our University would institute a diploma in commerce and add commercial subjects to the list of optional subjects for the School Final Examination and that Bombay would have not only its school of commerce but also its College of Commerce.

We required a superior class of trained commercial men for the service of the trade and commerce of Bombay. Bombay ought not to be satisfied with mere commercial schools for clerks and business assistants. The recent Resolution of the Government of India which exhorts the local Governments to provide for the systematic training of young men for Commercial pursuits was Bombay's opportunity. Mr. Wadia hoped that side by with the Research University we shall soon have also a College of Commerce fed by numerous schools of commerce not only in Bombay but in Ahmedabad, Poona, Kurrachee, and other centres of business all over the Presidency.

The Chairman, Sir George Cotton, said that he was very pleased to propose a hearty vote of thanks to, Mr. Pestonjee N. Wadia for the very interesting and instructive lecture on Commercial Education that he had delivered that evening. It was a paper that had deeply interested him and had proved highly instructive. If the people of this country desired to ward off the distressing results of the periodical famines they must endeavour to make themselves richer; for with more wealth at their disposal, the masses would have the means with which to purchase the necessaries of life in times of scarcity. And the best way of increasing the wealth of the country was to build up and enlarge the industries. Here in Bombay they had something for industrial education though he regretted that their progress in that direction had not been very satisfactory, and that our young men had not taken very kindly to industrial pursuits. He was glad to note that the attention of out young men was being drawn to the importance of industrial education. The manufacture could do little good to himself or to his country unless there were enterprising merchants to push the sales of the manufactured products. Sir George was sure that they would agree with him when he said that to become a successful merchant a person must have received a suitable commercial education. An enterprising spirit and straight forwardness and honesty in one's dealings were very essential for success in the mercantile profession, but these combined with commercial education would enable our young men to distinguish themselves as merchants. This city was not wanting in enterprising spirits, and men of business habits; but give them commercial education and their prospect would be greatly accelerated. He hoped they would then go to distant places like South Africa and create markets for the raw and manufactured products of India. They owed a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. P. N. Wadia who had taken such deep interest in the couse of commercial education. He was glad to see so many young men present in that influential assembly as it showed that they took an interest in the movement which has been inaugurated by Mr. Wadia, for their benefit. The interest which Mr. Wadia was trying to arouse on the subject was sure to do good not only to the Parsee but to all Bombay and to India generally. Mr. Wadia being the first educationist on this side of India we had taken up the subject enthusiastically, to him will belong the oreidit of having taken the initiative not only in popularizing commercial education but also having concered measure for giving practical effect to his convictions that no country, and no community can get affluent except with the aid of trade and commerce. He concluded by asking the meeting to pass a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Wadia for his laudable exertions to promote the welfare of his countrymen by introducing commercial education among them.

Mr. K. M. Shroff in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman and to the lecturer remarked that Sir George Cotton himself was a living example as what commercial enterprise can do for one. He had by thirty years of steady work and honest enterprise risen to be a prince of merchants in this commercial capital of India. In complimenting the lectures on the manner in which he had handled the subject Mr. Shroff said that the eloquent and instructive lecture was the result of deep study of a subject of vital importance to the Parsee community, who were once in the fore front in every trade and business movement in Bombay but who had unfortunately allowed themselves to be elbowed out by other communities.

RETIREMENT OF A BOMBAY BANK OFFICIAL.

THE officials and members of the subordinate establishments of the Bank of Bombay met on Saturday afternoon in an upper hall of the Bank premises, to bid farewell to Mr. Dorabjee Bhickaiee Kanga, head shroff of the Bank, who retires on pension after a meritorious service extending over a period of thirty-five years. On the motion of Mr. Nagindas B. Sakal, deputy shroff of the Bank, Mr. James Begbie, secretary and treasurer, was called to the chair. By desire of the chairman, Mr. Kaikhosru Cowasjee Kanga read the address prepared for presentation to Mr. Dorabjee, from which the following are extracts:—

It is with feelings of very deep regret that we, the undersigned employes of the Shroff Department of the Bank of Bombay, have to approach you on the eve of your retirement on pension from the service of the Bank, after a long, faithful and meritorious career. But as the same time as we come to realize that this retirement is for the benefit of your health and for the enjoyment of a well-earned rest, we cannot but feel glad and comforted. If there is one aspect of paramount importance in your career which appeals to our respect and admiration, it is your long connection with the Bank of Bombay, exending over a period of thirty-five years, the last seventeen of which were signalized by your being elected to perform the arduous and responsible duties of Head Shroff. How arduous and responsible these duties have been, none can know and appreciate better than those who are conversant therewith, and who have shared in the experience and borne with you the burden and heat of the day—a work which required close and undivided attention, perspicuity and great accuracy—and the very fact of your having so well and satisfactorily discharged these duties for so many years, must necessarily prove its own reward and a life-long satisfaction to yourself as well as to us. (Cheers,) We may say that during the years that you were placed at our head, you have discharged the duties with such alertness and earnestness of purpose that it has left a vivid impression on our minds. Your sympathetic nature has appreciated the difficulties which attend the nature of our work, and we have been fortunate in having at our head a leader of such unusual frankness, outspokenness and moral strength of character, and we can truly say that you have exemplified in yourself the noble type of a painstaking and self-sacrificing gentleman. You have always set before us the noble ideal to Duty, and it has touched us more than can be expressed to see you perform your duty with such cheerfulness and unflagging energy when you might have enjoyed ease and comfort at home, and we think that nothing could have incited you to such persistent effort but a truly self-denying and faithful devotion to Duty. It is a lasting monument to your good work that you never did any of us deliberate wrong, and it is with a very heavy heart that we say farewell to a superior, who loved us like his own children, and even took a charitable views of our shortcomings. In conclusion each and all of us heartily wish you a long life and unalloyed happiness with your noble wife and beloved children to enjoy your well earned pension, and it is our fervent prayer that Almighty God may pour upon you His choicest blessings, and we earnestly hope that in your retirement you will not cease to think as affectionately as ever of the loving subordinates and well-wishers that were associated with you in the days of your service in the Bank. We can assure you, Sir, that on our part, we shall never forget one who has been a kind and sympathetic master. (Applause.)

Mr. Chunilal D. Saraya, the head of the Bill Department, said that in consenting to preside at the meeting, Mr. Begbie had shown his appreciation of the meritorious services of Mr. Dorabji Kanga; and that such appreciation would have the effect of stimulating all the Bank employes to better and more faithful work in the future. (Applause.)

The Chairman, addressing the meeting, said they all very well knew how zealously Mr. Dorabji Kanga had worked in the interests of the Bank for many years; and if they wanted another instance of very zealous services, he would mention the name of Mr. Chunilal Saraya. He wanted such earnest and devoted workers in the Bank, Mr. Dorabji's valuable services were well known not only to himself, but to the Board of Directors as well. He was going to leave them on account of failing health, and the Cairman hoped he would enjoy good health and rest in his retirement. (Cheers.)

The address was then placed in a silver casket and presented by the Chairman to Mr. Dorabji Kanga, together with a silver bowl which bore a suitable inscription.

Mr. Dorabji Kanga in making an appropriate reply, remarked that if he had at all succeeded in doing his duty well, it was owing to the hearty co-operation of his men and the indulgence and encouragement received from the superiors. He felt much obliged to Mr. Begbie in condescending to preside at the meeting. He had known Mr. Begbie for many years and appreciated his noble qualities of head and heart; and he was sure that, under Mr. Begbie the Bank was bound to flourish more and more than ever before. (Loud cheers and applause.) The valuable present he had received he would preserve lovingly as a token of their friendship and regard towards him. Owing to his failing health he was obliged to leave them with great regret. (Applause.)

Bouquets and garlands of flowers were distributed and the proceedings closed with three cheers for the retiring head shroff of the Bank.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO., LD.

THE report of the directors of Treacher and Company, Limited for the year ending 31st March 1899, to be presented to the shareholders at the thirty-fifth ordinary annual meeting of the company on Wednesday, the 28th day of June, reads:—

In submitting the usual statement of accounts for the year ending March 31st, 1899, the directors consider the shareholders are to be congratulated on the result of the year's work which has, in their opinion, been eminently satisfactory, considering the disastrous conditions that have existed in Bombay and the consequent disorganization in all trades. The stock has been carefully taken in the usual manner, and is reported to be in a satisfactory condition by your General Manager, Mr. William Carter. The balance available, your directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Byculla Premises Depreciation	2,621	11	9
Poona "	847	12	7
Plant Depreciation	2,859	2	5
Dividend	1,20,000	0	0
Carry forward	7,082	7	11
Total	1,33,311	2	8

It will be seen from the above that your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, applying Rs. 6,128-10-9 to depreciation, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,082-7-11 to be carried forward.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., LD.

The report of the directors of Marcks and Company, Limited, for the year ending 28th February, 1900, To be presented at the fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the Company convened for Friday, the 4th May 1900, at 4 p.m., reads:—

The directors have much pleasure in submitting the fifteenth annual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss showing the result of the Company's operations for the year ending 28th February, 1900. The Company's stock has been carefully taken by the staff of assistants, and has been verified by the acting manager, liberal allowances having been made for all goods which are considered to have depreciated in value. To the afflictions from which Bombay has suffered in the past four years has this year been added famine, and these visitations have had an appreciable effect on the Company's business, as upon all others. But the report of the year's working may be regarded as satisfactory. Your directors would recommend that a dividend of Rs. 10 per share be paid. The amount available for distribution, including balance from last year, is Rs. 57,135-7-9 and your directors recommend that it should be distributed as follows:—(1) depreciation of furniture, fixtures, and workmen's tools. Rs 1,500; (2) dividend at Rs. 10 per share, free of Income Tax Rs. 40 000; (3) managing director's commission on the above dividend Rs. 4,000; (4) balance to be carried to next year Rs. 11,635-7-9; total Rs. 57,135-7-9. The dividend to be paid on and after Monday, the 11th June, 1900.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	4	1	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	20	7	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada....	25	6	35
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	6	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	13	2	56
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	17	4	19
G Mahim and Worli	6	8	31
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	42
Total	88	52	257
Same date last year	60	42	157
Small-pox	9	9	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	5	3	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	20	6	56
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	31	3	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	4	2	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st	20	3	67
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	9	3	19
G Mahim and Worlee	6	4	23
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	31	46
Total.....	95	55	275
Total plague deaths to date ...	73,407	62,684	
Same date last year ...	74	60	191
Small-pox	5	9	
Cholera.....	1	7	

BANDORA.

There were 4 cases and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 27th instant.

There were 6 attacks and 6 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 28th instant.

INOCULATION.

The total inoculated persons up to 18th April numbered 1,85,888 comprised as follows:—

Castes and Nationalities.	Total Inoculations during the week ending 18th April 1900.	Total Inoculated persons since persons up to 15th April 1900.	Total Inoculated persons during 1898-1899 up to 18th April 1900.
Brahmins	9	1,237	2,516
Jains	1	1,031	1,269
High Caste Hindus ...	588	55,388	59,878
Low Caste Hindus ...	764	75,010	87,056
Mussalmans	76	10,572	20,342
Parsees.....	15	1,683	8,210
Jews	5	623	759
Europeans	5	230	361
Eurasians	5	207	247
Native Christians ...	23	1,761	2,999
Other Nationalities ...	62	1,325	1,570
Unclassified	9	1	651
Total....	1,553	1,49,403	1,85,888

REALTH CAMP.

Weekly return of Hospitals, public and private from 6 a.m., Saturday, 14th April, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 21st April:—

Disease.	Last returned.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observation	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contacts.....	2,457	858	5	1,139	3	2,198
Evicts.....	4,704	618	7	931	7	4,377
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Contacts...	42
					Evicts....	3,663

Sydney, April 6 (Reuter).—A portion of the quarantined area of the city extending from Grosvenor Street to Market Street, and down to Sussex Street, which runs parallel to the wharves on the east side of Darling Harbour, has been released from the restrictions imposed. It is considered to have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The wharves themselves are still proclaimed. Additional blocks and wharves further up Darling Harbour will be quarantined on Monday, and will be dealt with in like manner. Two thousand men are employed. Everything is so well arranged that the dislocation of business is scarcely perceptible.

April 9.—Altogether 93 cases of plague and 29 deaths from the disease have occurred here. Thursday next has been set apart by the Churches as a day of humiliation and prayer, in connection with the plague.

Perth (W.A.), April 9.—A man has died of bubonic plague at Fremantle.

Sydney, April 12.—The efforts for the suppression of the plague are unabated. Further areas have been placed in quarantine, cleansed, and disinfected. Legal proceeding are being taken against an owner of insanitary premises.

Melbourne, April 12.—The Health Officers of Melbourne Adelaide, Perte, Brisbane and Hobart are now here discussing precautions against the plague.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE general report of the Parsee Gymkhana for the year ending 31st December reads:—

Your Committee have great pleasure in laying before you the annual general report of the working of the Gymkhana during the year ending 31st December, 1899, as well as the balance sheet of accounts for the same period, which, they trust, will be found satisfactory.

Members.—The number of members on the rolls at the end of the year amounted to 280; of whom 49 were life-members, 160 subscribing members, and 66 on the absent list. There were during the year 36 new members elected while 12 resigned.

Death.—The Committee feel great regret in recording the sad loss by death of Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia, who was associated with them from the beginning, first as honorary secretary and then as honorary treasurer, and rendered invaluable services to the Gymkhana. He was one of the founders of the institution in whose

WORTH NOTICING

REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS

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SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRAND CONCERTING VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

IN AID OF THE COLABA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MAY 1st.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Overture .....Romantique .....Bela
Band of the 1st Norfolk Regiment by kind permission of the Officer Commiding and Officers Conductor Mr BARTLETT

2 Song .....Who carries the Gun.....Needham
Mr BINNING

3 Song .....Do as they do in England .....Roeckel
Mrs MICHAEL

4 Glee .....Mynheer Vanduncle.....Bishop
Members of Band 1st Norfolk Regiment

5 Song .....May Day .....Waltham
Miss WILLIS

6 Character Song and Dance ..The Piccannimics from the Runaway Girl
Messrs WIMBUSH and BROOKS

PART II.

1 Entracte .....Folle foreno .....Waldteufel
Band of the 1st Norfolk Regiment by kind premission of the Officer Commanding and Officers Conductor Mr BARTLETT

2 Song .....Bidely .....Arroo
Capt CUPPAGE

3 Aola Solo..... .....
Mr M T CARROLL

4 Song .....Serenade de Ruy Blas .....Wekerlin
Miss PEDRAZA

5 Recitatim..... .....
Mr MANNING

6 Comic Song.....Selected .....Wetto
Mr BEN DEFRECE

LIVING PICTURES.

SCENES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

(a) His First and Last Shot
(b) Spiking the Gun
(c) The Base Hospital in War
(d) Rule Britannia

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REFRESHMENTS IN A TATESFULLY ARRANGED SHAMIANA.

TO COMMENCE AT 9 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 3-4-1 and 8 Ans.

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ERARD,

Grands and Uprights.

BLUTHNER,

Grands and Uprights.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,

Grands, Squares, and Uprights.

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HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound. In cased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GIBBS & SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, at the offers received. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£100 3-4 unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes.....£100 3-4 "
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan.....£111 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£34 "
Bar Silver in London.....27 7-16 "
Do New York.....69 7-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris.....25 19 1-2–2 "
Do New York.....4 88 plus 1-8 "
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent., unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 4 1-8 "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. "
Silver to Calcutta £10,000 and Gold to Calcutta £10,000.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 300,000, at 1s.-3 31-32d. and Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000, at 1s.-3 31-32d.

Arrival—R. Rubattino.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady with rates unchanged and nothing doing, all, alike, being too busy with the arrival of the English Mail and departure of the outgoing steamer.

Bank Telegraphic .....1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand .....1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight credits .....1s. 4 7-32d.
3 months' sight Francs.....1 70 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight .....Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do. ..... " 143 1-2
Japan do. ..... " 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96 3-8, but declined to Rs. 96 1-4 improving before the close to Rs. 96 5-16 with a very limited business passing.

The rate for end of May Settlement is 1-16th higher.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—A steady market with very little doing.

Manockjee Petit S and W Co. .....Rs. 1,805
Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..... " 610
Volkarts Press Co ..... " 975

WHEAT.—For white Delhi the rates is firmer at Rs. 5-2-9.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—No change to report. Market firm with very little doing owing to the high prices asked by sellers.

CASTORSEED is steady with business doing at yesterday's rates.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm, Brown Cawnpore being quoted Rs. 7-1-0, at which business has been done, yellow Rs. 7-9-0, at which there is a good demand.

LINSEED is in strong demand, sellers to-day asking Rs. 9 for bold and Rs. 8-12 to Rs. 8-14 for small grain.

POPPYSEED is also firmer with buyers at Rs. 8-10

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet with little doing, there is small retail demand for Myrabollams for Liverpool at 14s. 6d. and for measurement at 16s. 6d. for seeds, for Antwerp at 15s 6 d, and for measurement at 16.

COALS.—A line of Singareni was done for June delivery at Rs. 14.

SEEDS.—Londdon quotes—

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed..... 44s. 3d.
April-May, Dunkirk, seller firm.
Brown Rapeseed ..... 41s. 9d.
April-May Hamburg Sellers firm.

COTTON.—With the advance in prices advised from Liverpool and New York the market here has been steady but with only a small business doing. Shippers and mills between them only taking 600-700 bales.

	Rs.
Bengal Fine ready.....	220
" May	217
" Jan. (1901) ...	176
" F. G. ready.....	213
" Good "	231
" " March (1901).	202
Bhownugger Good ready..	220

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 7,000 Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot 5 15-32 d. plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Midduplands in Liverpool—

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb
5-23	5-18	5-11	4 5 4 3	4-24
plus 3-64	plus 1-64	plus 1-35	unchanged	plus 1-64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	6,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	5,000 "
Do Continent.....	Nil
Mid-Uplands 9 13-16	unchanged.
Futures, month of July 9 43	plus 9
do do October 8 24	plus 6
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. P.,	40,000 bales.
" Export to Great Britain.....	35,000 "
" " to France & Continent	49,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	450,000 "
" " at Interior Ports.....	230,000 "

	Bales.
Total Week's Sales	39,000
" Sold for Exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to Consumers.....	65,000
" Actual Exports	10,000
" Stock	650,000
SURATS—Week's Sales	200
" Amount forwarded to Consumers.....	500
" Stock	1,700
Afloat American	110,000
" Indian	1,000
Total visible supply	2,630,000
" of which American }	49,000
East Indian..... }	
Total stock in London.....	5,000
Quantity in sight.....	3,390,000

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish.....	119
Barsee and Nugur.....	271
Berar	292
Total Comras...	682
Dholleras	150
Broach.....	11
Compta and Dharwar	121
Westerns	199
Bengals	414
Sind	50
Persian.....	5
Total...	1,635

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

Wheat	1,369
Linseed	5,150
Rapeseed	1,845
Gingelly Seed	48
Poppy Seed	3,640
Caster Seed	1,135
Rice	88,354
Myrabollams	1,902

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 3-8 unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes	£10 3-4 "
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£111 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt Securities	£64 "
Bar Silver in London	27 7-16 "
" New York	69 7-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris	25 17 1-2 "
" New York.....	4 88 1-8 "
Discount Bank of England.....	4 per cent.
" Short London Bills	4 1-8 per cent.
" Indian Bank Bills.....	4 per cent. "
Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1-3 31-32.	

SEEDS.—London quotes—

Linseed..... 51s. 6d. April-May Dunkirk.
Buyers ..... Strong.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Surats nil, Spot 5 16-32d. plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct-Nov.	Jan.-Feb
5-25	5-21	5 14	4-35	4-27
plus 1-94	plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 3-64

COTTON—In New York—

Receipts at the Ports.....	5,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Do. Continent	15,000 bales.
Mid-uplands 9 13-16	unchanged.
Futures month of July	9 50 plus 7
do do October	8 23 plus 4

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64
Bar Silver	27 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 28.

The P and O Co's s. s. Coromandel arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Bengal left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 28.

Mail steamer Himalia, from Aden, arrived,

The Austrian Lloyds s.s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, for Calcutta arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Erzherzog, Franz Ferdinand, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 29th instant.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MARKS—April 8, at Hill Crest, Hyttleton Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of Walter H Marks, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DE ROSARIO—April 24, at 14, Runtall's Road, Madras, the wife of C M de Rosario, of a daughter.

DE ROZARIO—April 23, at Condapoor, S Canara, the wife of Apothecary D C de Rozario, of a daughter.

ELSWORTHY—April 24, at Coonoor, the wife of W Edward Elsworthy, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1900.

SOME practical suggestions to facilitate recruiting have been communicated to the "Standard," by Mr. L. Prendergast Walsh, Political Officer at Savantvadi. Mr. Walsh's point of departure is the generally admitted truth that the present system of the voluntary enlistment does not produce the required number of men to fill the ranks of the regular army. He quite rightly infers that even the doubling of the pay of the "Absent-Minded" would not meet the ever-growing requirements of an Empire on which the sun never sets. He does not conceal his preference for the sweet simplicity of conscription—the French equivalent for "the little word Must," on which the philosophic German sets such store. But failing that he will like to see Parliament prohibit the employment in any office under Government of men who do not produce certificates showing that they have served three or four years in the ranks of some branch of the British regular forces. They could serve five years between eighteen and twenty-three years of age. It is argued that there would be no hardship in requiring all future public servants of all ranks and grades to take up arms in defence of the country by which they are paid, and that being the condition of their employment, it would be reasonable to insist that they be fully qualified to efficiently perform all the duties of a soldier. It is, of course, a practical question whether it would be for the advantage of the State in the long run that on the outbreak of a war, whether in China, on the North-Western Frontier of India, or in South Africa, all civil servants in the employ of the Government should be mobilised and the public offices emptied. Doubtless the absolute stoppage of work in the Customs, the Post Offices, the Telegraph Offices and in the Revenue Departments might be obviated by limiting the mobilisation of Government employes to, say, ten or fifteen per cent. of the number, and the employment of women as temporary substitutes. The scheme would not be materially affected by such a provision. It is not intended to interfere with the present system of competitive or qualifying examinations for entrance into the civil or military services of the Crown; there would still be room even for crammers. But the system and standard of regimental education might well be raised so as to enable men of intelligence to qualify for any and all grades of the public service. If by these means an enormous number of men were attracted to the army, the present difficulty of recruiting in times of peace would doubtless cease to exist; at all events it would be greatly modified. Not only could men seeking a military career enter the ranks; a far greater number, desirous of securing lucrative employment, might be expected to do so. All the men in the civil service would be trained soldiers, and all who wanted to pass the competitive examination, necessary to enter the Government service, and all who had failed to obtain appointments, would have passed through the army, and would be trained men ready to rejoin the colours on the outbreak of war. In this way a continuous and increasing number of trained soldiers would be distributed throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

Mr. Walsh claims that his proposal, while leaving intact the present system of voluntary recruiting, would raise the social status of the private soldier, popularise the military service and induce many men to join the army who do not now enlist. He would make the army the sole channel by which appointments in the civil service could be obtained, confident that its efficiency would not be impaired by the military training they had received at the outset of their career. Such is the proposal, ingenious, well-considered and conceived in an eminently practical spirit. It might be said to be the logical development of the present practice of reserving a certain number of subordinate Government appointments for time-expired soldiers. Many large employers of labour, Government contractors and the like have been induced to follow the example thus set. It would be interesting to ascertain how far this provision for men who have passed through the ranks, has influenced recruiting. What is certain is that the difficulty of keeping the battalions up to strength has largely increased of late years—precisely those in which special advantages of this kind have been offered to men who have served under the colours. It is of course possible that a large and striking increase in the inducements, such as the reserving of all grades of the civil service to the soldiers of three or four years' service, who could pass the necessary examinations, would accomplish what those hitherto offered have not succeeded in doing. Another consideration has to be taken into account. Would the best men be willing to seek the higher grades of the public service, if the barracks were the only channel of approach? They might prefer one or other of the learned professions, which give to those specially gifted greater promise of distinction and reward without any period of military probation and without the obligation of returning to the ranks for an indefinite period when the order to mobilise is given.

It has been a commonplace for years past that conscription is impossible, because unworkable, for our army which has to go on service to the ends of the earth at a moment's notice. Continental armies other than the Russian are on the whole exempt from that liability, their Colonies being comparatively few and unimportant. Yet we know that the employment of conscripts in an unfortunate campaign in Tonquin brought down the Ferry Government, one of the strongest the Third Republic has ever known. The civil servants who in order to enter Government employment had to submit to the obligation of military duty not only before, but during their service would be, to all intents and purposes, conscripts; civil servants holding high office to-day, and to-morrow rejoining the ranks to maintain the interests of the Empire in the Far East or in innermost Africa. The one consideration that could make such a liability supportable would be that it was one legally shared by all one's countrymen. That of course could only be secured by a resort to conscription. Mr. Walsh's proposal has its source in the assumption that compulsory military service, in his view desirable in itself, is, for divers reasons, unattainable. It is well worth considering whether tentative measures in the direction indicated should not be made in order to ascertain whether a sufficient number of men would be induced by such means to enter the army and render the State independent of conscription—"a word which no one utters but is in every man's thoughts."

WITH the death of the Khalifa the pacification of the Soudan was achieved, and it has now become entitled to re-inclusion among the accessible regions of the globe. The country has been closed to Europeans for upwards of sixteen years, and it is rather unfortunate that at the beginning of this new era the services of Lord Kitchener, the Governor-General, should have been required in the southern portion of the African Continent. In a country like the Soudan it is pre-eminently essential that the native mind should understand that England came to build up and not destroy. The policy of Lord Kitchener generated this confidence, and no doubt the administration under Sir Reginald Wingate, Lord Kitchener's successor, will confirm this excellent impression. An article on the opening of the Soudan recently appeared in the *Times*, from which it appears that Government have granted a free pardon to the Arabs and blacks, numbers of the latter having enlisted in Soudanese battalions. Many of the former, who were captured in battle, have been sent to different parts of the country to cultivate the land, while many have been taken on the sudd-cutting expedition to Fashoda. Of course there has been a measure of disarmament, but this policy has the great advantage of merging the surviving Dervish warriors in the ordinary population of the country. The principal Emirs, and relations of the Mahdi or Khalifa are treated as prisoners of State, being confined at Rosetta, a precaution adopted to prevent the possibility of another insurrection in the future. Apparently the people are tired of military forces and do not relish the rule of discipline any more than they loved the rule of fanaticism. On account of its military occupation many natives have left Omdurman for Wad Medini, a town 150 miles away on the banks of the Blue Nile, and it has now the largest market and is by far the most thriving trade centre in the whole of the Soudan. Eleven thousand men are in a state of permanent mobilization in Omdurman and Khartoum, and both Governments seem to the native mind to be one of force. Force is the only effective means of government, for usually the native owns no argument but force. The difference between British rule and that of the Dervishes is that the former have in view the development and prosperity of the country, and it is this fact which has to be made clear. The re-organization of a country ruined by mis-government but rich in natural resources, is one of great difficulty. Decay has to be arrested and law re-established. A few months ago a penal code was modelled on the Indian Code now in use in British East Africa and in Zanzibar, and while it is too early to criticise the working of the code, there is evidence that it will not be unsuccessful. The authorities are greatly hampered by a dearth of men and money, and there is much distress and disease in parts of the country to which there is no communication. Very strong measures are being adopted to suppress the slave trade, especially the importation by Arab merchants of kidnapped black slave girls from the south. The problem of slavery is nowhere more difficult than in the Soudan. Slavery is sanctioned by the Mahomedan religion, and to abolish it absolutely would be to dislocate the labour and convulse the domestic life of the country. At present it is impossible to abolish slavery, and the most that can be done is to confer a sort of intermediate stage of emancipation. The position is this: the slave is still a slave in the sense that he is an unpaid working member of his master's household, subject to his master's control. He is not a slave, in the sense that he is no longer legally his master's property, and has a claim against his master for maintenance and fair treatment, which can be made good at law. At the end of last year the Government had evolved a comprehensive system of taxation, but it is difficult to say whether such a policy is best calculated to promote the industrial prosperity of the Soudan. The Government exchequer is very low, and money is urgently needed. The estimated revenue for 1899 have been largely exceeded, and although Lord Kitchener's policy has achieved initial success, the dangers of his method are also conspicuous. The unfortunate cultivators are beginning to recover from a state of destitution, but it is only with the greatest difficulty they can pay a tax or portion of a tax. On the other hand, it is almost impossible to estimate the resources of the merchants on account of their miserly habits. Certainly the latter are better able to pay than agriculturists, who need a few years' freedom from taxation, in order that they may again establish themselves. If the cultivators are continually being drained their position will become worse. If the finances of Egypt would permit it the best policy would be to impose no taxes for a period of several years. History produces a case in point. The Ratimites, after their conquest of Egypt in the tenth century, levied no taxes for a space of three years, and after that collected a revenue which amply repaid them for their forbearance, while the prosperity of the people increased to an extraordinary degree. And although the Soudan cannot indulge in such a policy yet the greatest approximation to it ought to be attempted and the greatest leniency exercised in the collection of revenue.

THE Agricultural Department of Assam publishes an interesting note on the lac industry of the Province, prepared by Mr B. C. Basu, Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. From this it appears that Kamrup and the northern parts of the Khasi and the Garo Hills bordering on the Brahmaputra Valley are at present the chief seats of lac cultivation. In Kamrup, lac rearing is chiefly confined to the south bank of the Brahmaputra, the annual outturn of stick-lac in two wanzis being about 2,000 maunds. The bulk of lac exported from the district, is, however, obtained from Garos inhabiting the northern slopes of the Khasi Hills who are said to bring in lac to the weekly markets at Palasbari and Chhargaon amounting to 2,000 maunds annually, and about 300 maunds to the market at Boko. In the Garo Hills the annual exports from the northern range are estimated at 1,300 to 1,400 maunds. During last year the total exports of lac from Assam were 14,494 maunds, a large decrease as compared with 24,809 maunds in the previous year. Of the total amount the Surma Valley contributes but a very small proportion. In 1896-97, however, there was a sudden and exceptional rise in the quantity exported from that source, though no explanation is given as to why it occurred, or as to why it was not maintained. Since 1889-90 there has been a marked decline in the total exports of lac from Assam. The annual export from the Brahmaputra Valley, which had reached about 30,000 maunds for some years before 1889-90 dropped in that year to about 15,000 maunds, which it has since then seldom exceeded. In the Garo Hills division the decline in the cultivation of lac was attributed partly to low prices and partly to the depopulation of the district through *Kala-Azar* and migration. The same causes would appear to have operated in a greater or less degree in every part of Lower Assam where lac is now reared. Apparently no difference in the quality of Assam lac is caused by the kind of tree on which it is grown. The distinction, so well recognised in Bengal, between the bright golden yellow lac of the *Kusum* tree and the dull red coloured produce of the *Palas* is unknown in Assam. *Ficus* trees which are of vigorous growth and contain an abundance of gum are not favourable to the lac insect, which thrives best on trees of moderate vigour. The crop is liable to several pests, the most injurious of which are a species of ant, and the caterpillars of a tiny moth, both of which feed on and destroy the insect. Of manufactured lac, shell and button lac is made in small quantities in Sibsagar and at Mr. Mackenzie's Factory, Rajpur Estate, Cachar. The commercial product known as lac dye is nowhere now prepared in Assam. But the dye can be easily extracted from the crude lac and is in every-day use in the province for dyeing cloths and yarns. Its use, however, is confined to the Kacharis, Mikers and other non-Hindu tribes, the Hindus having a natural aversion for dyes of animal origin. It is stated that the art of manufacturing lac wares seems to be dying out, Sibsagar and Sylhet being the only two districts where it is still practised. Sylhet town was once noted for its lac toys, but these are now made only to order for export to Dacca and Calcutta. Wooden articles, such as tray stands, seat legs, boxes, lamp-holders, shuttles and cylinders of native drums are now occasionally ornamented with lac. It is also used as a protecting varnish over designs painted on trays, palanquins and wooden bedsteads. The art of etching on lac as practised in the Punjab and Sind is unknown in Assam. The so-called black lacquer of Manipur is not a lac preparation, but is the juice of a tree, known as Kheu in Manipur. The juice is extracted by making an incision in the tree, and it is imported into Manipur from the Kubo Valley in Burma. The Kheu tree may be allied to the "Rhus vernicifera" of Japan which yields the celebrated Japanese lacquer varnish. Lac is in common domestic use in Assam as a cement to fix the handles of long knives. Metal workers use it in joining separate parts of metal utensils and in fixing wares to the lathe for turning. Goldsmiths employ it for filling up the inside of hollow ornaments; and in South Sylhet the substance is used for making bangles and other ornaments worn by the lower classes of Muhammadan women.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy arrived in Simla, on completion of his tour, on Thursday evening. The arrival was private, but the usual salute was fired.

THE experiment of sending convalescents from Rangoon and Mandalay to Meiktila, which proved successful last year, is to be repeated this year.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday fell to 99. Thirty-eight fresh cases of plague with 35 deaths were reported.

MORE bhistis are to be sent from India to South Africa. The services of Gunga Din are evidently much appreciated at the seat of war.

WE hear also that H. H. Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Ruler of Khairpur, Sind, has subscribed Rs. 50,000 towards the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

IT has been decided that if a soldier is permanently invalided from South Africa, his family, if left in India, shall be sent Home by private steamer.

CAPTAIN I. Phillipps, 1-5th Gurkhas, has been selected for the new post of Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General recently created at Army Head-Quarters.

MR H. C. Hill, Conservator of Forests, who has just returned from leave, proceeds from Calcutta on the 29th to Penang, his services having been lent to the Straits Settlements Government.

HIS HIGHNESS the Raja of Mundi has subscribed Rs. 1,500 to the Punjab Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, a good example to the other Princes of the Punjab, especially to those whose States are free from famine.

CAPTAINS NAPIER and Clay, Staff Captains, have succeeded Captains Douglas and Johnstone as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Masters-General in the Intelligence Branch. Captains Hoghton (1st Bombay Infantry) and Conran (35th Bombay Rifles) have become Staff Captains in succession.

IT is proposed, in connection with the scheme for working the Central Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore by electricity, to take measurements now and at the close of each succeeding month until the rains commence, of the amount of water passing over the Narbudda falls near the station.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to direct the abolition of the Sylhet Road Division as a separate executive charge, and to amalgamate it with the charge of the Khasia and Jaintia Hills Division, with effect from the 5th of April, 1900. Mr. C. P. Walsh holds charge of the Division, which has its headquarters at Shillong.

THE conditions under which military officers may now proceed on leave are that officers of the British service may be granted leave on very urgent private affairs by Lieutenant Generals Commanding.—Those of the Indian service are allowed leave to the extent of two per regiment. Staff and departmental officers are also allowed leave under the usual conditions.

THE "Manchester Courier" commenting on the Finance Commission Minority report observes: "The Minority report of Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Naoroji is the manifest work of cranks, who form in Indian politics a party similar to that weird and motley herd of Ishmaelites—the pro-Boers—in imperial politics. Fortunately, they represent a very small minority of the Indian peoples."

DR. M. A. STEIN, lately Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore, and now Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa, has been deputed by the Government of India to examine Buddhish architectural and sculptural remains in Chinese Turkistan and on the border, of Tibet, and has left for Srinagar, whence in a few weeks after completing his preparations he will start for Kashghar. He is expected to be absent for over a year.

CAPTAIN BUTLER of the Veterinary Department, is conducting the usual Veterinary class at Simla this season. The officers at present attending are Lieutenant-Colonel Wheler, 6th Bengal Cavalry; Majors Petrie, R. E., and Dawson, 2nd Bengal Lancers; Captains Cotgrave, Central India Horse, Twiss and Vincent, Royal Artillery; and Lieutenants Alexander, 6th Bombay Cavalry and Ricketts, 10th Bengal Lancers.

FROM the 14th to the 20th instant, 4 Europeans, 10 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 282 Hindus and 32 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 339; the death-rate being 38·9 and the mean for the ten previous years being 35·5. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague *nil*, cholera *nil*, small-pox *nil*, measles 10, fevers 86, dysentery 49, diarrhœa 8, and other causes 186.

MR. R. A. WAY, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Assam-Bengal Railway, has proceeded on three months' privilege leave to England, and this will be followed by three months deputation as sanctioned by the India Office for the purpose of discussion with the Board of Directors of matters connected with the future working of the railway. Mr. R. S. J. Routh, the Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Section, officiates as Agent.

FROM the 25th instant, all telegrams intended for persons serving with the Field Forces in South Africa will be charged at the rate of one rupee eight annas per word from any office in India or Burma. The address should consist, firstly of the name or the number, or both, of the persons to whom the telegram is addressed, and secondly of the regiment, which will be counted as one word. These telegrams should be addressed "Bombay for South Africa" whence they will be telegraphed to Capetown and distributed by the Government authorities there to addressees at whatever place in South Africa they may be stationed.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Karnal gives some interesting particulars of the heavy fall of hailstones reported at Karnal and Kaithal on the 9th instant. It occurred at about 3 and half past 2 o'clock respectively over the two districts and lasted for about half an hour at both places. Some of the stones that fall in Karnal weighed 9 ounces, and one that Captain Lowis measured himself was 7 inches in circumference, and this not the biggest that fell. The sub-divisional officer at Kaithal reported that some hailstones weighed one chittak. Altogether during the storm 0·35 inches of rain were measured at Karnal and 2·25 at Kaithal.

THE Spanish prisoner is at it again, writes the "Pioneer" this time in a letter to the Collector of as District in the N. W. P. In this case the story is that the war in the Philippines forced Colonel Samper to deposit 20,000 dollars at a bank in Hongkong, which was to be payable to bearer on presentation of a cheque marked with a countersign. Morever, though the connection between the N. W. P. and the Philippines is not obvious, the war also led to the burying of a box containing £60,000 in "the environs of Bijno." The cheque on the Hongkong Bank and the plan of the spot where the box is buried are in a secret drawein a valise which has been seized by the a cruel "Justice" who has consigned Colonel Samper to durance vile. Moreover, this valise is soon to be sold by auction, unless the N.-W. P. Collector sends the Colonel the wherewithal to redeem it. The reward is to be 25 per cent on both the sums mentioned. It is scarcely probable that the Spanish prisoner would go on writidg unless he found the occupation profitable; but even with a world mostly fools it is difficult to believe that there can be many sufficiently gullible to swallow this sort of thing.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL has passed final orders on the memorials submitted to his Government last year praying for the substitution of Nagri or Hindi for Urdu as the language in which business is transacted in both judicial and Revenue Courts. Enquiries made by Government show that Hindi is by far the most prevalent character in the Gorakhpur, Benares, Allahabad and Agra Division, and is also very largely used in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions. His Honour, whilst he is not prepared to grant the prayer of the memorialists, has issued orders providing for the recognition of the Nagri character to a larger extent than is the case at present. These orders are that the people may present their petitions or complaints either in the Nagri or in the Persian character; that documents of all kinds issued by the Courts shall be in the Nagri as well as in Persian characters and that in the case of candidates for all ministerial appointments, except in purely English offices, ability to read and write both the characters fluently will be required as a "sine qua non." This will set at rest a controversy which caused some excitement and even irritation in the United provinces.

THE bridge over the Indus at Kotri which has just been finished, is an imposing piece of work as well as a masterly achievement from the engineering point of view. It consists of five spans, each of 350 feet, and there is a sixth span of 100 feet on the Kotri side. The pattern is similar to that of the Rupnarain bridge, recently completed, on the East Coast line. The bridge was built by what is known as the plenum process which was employed in bridging the Forth. Strong caissons were built and sunk in the bed of the river, and the air pressure within these was kept high enough to prevent any inrush of water. The sand and earth were then excavated and discharged through the head of the caissons, which sank gradually. When rock was reached the caissons were filled with masonry and the piers were then built upon them. The average depth of the foundations was about 40 feet below the riverbed, where the rock was reached. The bridge is ready for opening, and trains will shortly be running across it. The Indus is now bridged at three points, Attock, Sukkur and Kotri; within the next few years we shall probably see a fourth bridge built either at Kushalgarh or Kalabagh, as strategic considerations connected with the defence of the North-West Frontier make such a work a matter of almost urgent necessity.

THE outcome of the transference of Naval stores to the Army has not been altogether satisfactory. In an articles in the "Times" a correspondent refers to the consternation that has been caused in official circles by the discovery of a spontaneous ignition of cordite on board one of Her Majesty's ships, and he arrives at the conclusion that if such an accident occurred it must have been owing to the special nature of the particular cordite in question, and was in all probability due to impurities in that special lot because it had been hurriedly made. If we are right, the ship referred to in the "Times" is the Revenge in the Mediterranean, on board of which vessel some occurrence of the kind took place some little time back, but it was by no means certain that cordite was to blame in that instance; nor has it been satisfactorily proved that the cordite on board had been manufactured in a hurry. The circumstance in any case is sufficient to cause alarm and to make a thorough investigation necessary. It is obvious that the question raised is a grave one, and that it is quite possible to ensure that badly manufactured cordite shall not be distributed to our ships. If it had not been for the depletion of our reserves of military stores, it would not have been necessary to appropriate Navy material for War Office purposes, and the gist of the matter is, therefore, that in future, sufficient quantities of war material should be kept in store.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOERS IN THE SOUTH OF ORANGE FREE STATE.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Reuter wires from Aliwal North on the 27th that there are still several small commandos totalling about one thousand men and five guns at Smithfield and the lower Caledon districts.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Mr. Wyndham, replying to questions in the Commons, said he did not know who the officer was commanding the convoy at Koornspruit and did not intend to enquire.

The despatch from Lord Roberts regarding Spion Kop was, he said, received on the 9th March and the interval prior to its publication was occupied in the examination of despatches and telegraphic correspondence between Lord Lansdowne and Lord Roberts in reference to their publication.

GENERAL FRENCH AT THEBANCHU.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, 27th inst., says General French reached Thebanchu this morning with the cavalry and met Generals Ian Hamilton and Smith-Dorrien's forces there.

The enemy are still holding the eastern outlet of the town from which Generals French and Hamilton are now proceeding to expel them.

General Rundle was eight miles south of Thebanchu yesterday evening.

ATTACK ON A PATROL.

A patrol from Bethulie encountered a body of the enemy on the Smithfield Road on the 25th and lost one killed and three prisoners.

GENERAL RUNDLE IN PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Dewetsdorp on Thursday, says that General Rundle left there on that date and is continuing his pursuit of the enemy.

General Chermside remains to garrison the Town and restore order.

A "Times" despatch from Bloemfontein, dated 26th, says there is little chance of inflicting effective punishment on the fleeing commandos.

THE HOSPITALS IN CAPE COLONY.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

In view of contingencies orders have been given to clear all the hospitals in Cape Colony.

REPORTED SUCCESS OF GENERAL IAN HAMILTON.

It is reported that General Ian Hamilton, while marching on Thabanchu, defeated a considerable body of the Boers.

FLIGHT OF THE BOERS NORTHWARD.

A Reuter's despatch from Maseru, dated the 28th, instant, says that the Boers are taking cross-country roads northward.

Heavy firing was heard this morning in the direction of Thabanchu.

THE BOERS DISPERSING.

Reuter, wiring from Bloemfontein on the 28th says that the Boer commandos around Thabanchu are dispersing singly to their homes.

Many who had previously sworn allegiance declare they were compelled to fight against us.

Intercepted letters prove that many submissions were a cunning device to enable them to create trouble in our rear, and it is hoped that all such will be sent prisoners to Capetown unless they surrender their real Mauser rifles and a reasonable quantity of ammunition.

GENERAL POLE-CAREW'S PLAN.

General Pole-Carew's plan of seizing the horses and cattle on every farm, where the males are absent, is having an excellent effect.

APPOINTMENT FOR SIR CHARLES WARREN.

Sir Charles Warren has been appointed Governor at Griqualand West.

PARLIAMENT AND THE WAR.

THE QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—Rumours of the dissolution of Parliament are temporarily lulled, but party activity is clearly discernible under the surface.

Captain Middleton, the Conservative organiser, who presides over the Political Committees of the Constitutional Club and Junior Constitutional Club has circulated the annual manifesto urging the party to strengthen its resources to the utmost, seeing that a general election is within measurable distance and fraught with vital consequences, in view of the necessity of extensive modifications in our military system. The majority of Ministerialists, however, are disposed to shelve the question of dissolution for another year, hoping by that period that a strong Government in South Africa will vindicate the Conservative policy. On the other hand the Chamberlain section, now dominant, insist on a dissolution immediately the war ends. It is only fair to add that they are less sanguine of an early conclusion of the war than they were a month ago.

A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

The explosion, last Tuesday, was at Begbie's Works, Johannesburg, and not Pretoria, and resulted in thirty deaths and fifty-four being wounded. The shells flew everywhere within a radius of one mile.

The authorities are convinced it was due to a conspiracy.

A train has been traced from the Works to an empty house in the vicinity.

Several arrests have been made including William Begbie, junior.

CONTINUOUS RUNNING FIGHT.

BASUTOS IN PURSUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires, London, 28th April:—Practically the enemy has been swept beyond the Thaba'Nchu-Wepener line, although fragments still remain in the Smithfield district.

General Louis Botha arrived at Dewetsdorp on Tuesday, and ordered all the forces to retire northwards. The trek commenced hurriedly at three o'clock that afternoon, the force from Wepener retiring along the Caledon River, while the Dewetsdorp force made for Ladybrand, skirting Thaba'Nchu and picking up the garrison and Leeuwkop fugitives of De Wet's commando. There was a continued running fight and using of pom-poms.

General Hamilton reports engaging a portion of the enemy with shells on Wednesday at long range, and, therefore, the chances of punishing them effectively are slight. Nevertheless, he is closely pressing the enemy's west flank with a portion of the 1st and the whole of the 19th and Ridley's Brigades, all of which arrived at Thaba'Nchu yesterday morning.

[illegible] French, with two Cavalry Brigades, arrived immediately afterwards, and General Rundle [illegible] and then came the 11th Division.

[illegible] are reported to be following.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GREAT FIRE AT OTTAWA.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The great fire at Ottawa has been extinguished.

Only the Cathedral and twenty houses remain in Hull.

Huge lumber sheds, factories and foundries, besides 2,000 dwellings, have been destroyed in Ottawa, and many thousands are homeless.

The damage is estimated at upwards of two millions sterling.

Only three lives have been lost.

OTTAWA FIRE FUND.

The Lord Mayor has opened a fund for the sufferers by the Ottawa fire.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The "Standard" says that the Government will be asked to take the Indian Budget early in order to afford opportunity to discuss the Welby Report.

SERIOUS RISING IN SIERRA LEONE.

A serious rising of Yonnies is reported from Sierra Leone, and troops have gone to the scene of the disturbance.

GOLD FROM THE TRANSVAAL FOR PARIS.

A French steamer has shipped a quarter of a million gold at Lourenco Marques consigned to Paris by the Banque Francaise at Johannesburg.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

DEADLOCK.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—A deadlock has arisen between Mr. Chamberlain and the Australian delegates concerning the draft Federation Bill owing to the fact that the clause abolishing Privy Council appeals practically annuls the Imperial veto contained in Colonial laws. The validity of the Act, Mr. Chamberlain wired, is impossible, except by Royal assent to this drastic measure, upon which Parliament has not been consulted.

The Premiers have now replied declining to interfere, as the draft is the result of an appeal to the electorate.

Lord Rosebery entertained the delegates to dinner last night, and significantly avoided any expression of opinion upon the point at issue, which is occasioning general anixety.

It is believed that a scheme is afoot to nominate our Law Lords from among the eminent lawyers or judges, one each from India, the Cape, Canada and Australia to the peerage. It is probable that the salary will be £6,000. It is considered unlikely that Australia will consent to be represented by a single Judge, nominated by the Home Government.

FAMINE RELIEF WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 29.

A new famine relief work, capable of giving employment to some ten thousand persons, will be started very shortly at Rajewadi Station, on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The work will consist of a number of feeder roads extending to the surrounding villages to bring them in direct touch with the railway.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY PLANS IN ASIA. AN EXTENSION TO INDIA.

THE Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" writes:—The Special Ministerial Commission which has for some time past been studying the important question of railway communication between European Russia and Central Asia, and, from a political point of view, the still more important project of connecting the Central Asian and Anglo-Indian systems, will very shortly submit its report to the Czar.

As regards connection with Europe, two alternative routes were suggested, the one from Orenburg to Tashkend, and the other from Alexandroff-Hai to Charjui on the Oxus. The first named route is 1,073 versts longer than the latter, and, for this reason chiefly, the Alexandroff-Hai and Charjui connection is recommended.

When this new Russo-Central Asian junction line has been completed, or in the meantime, if possible, an extension railway is to be pushed forward from the Russian terminus to Quetta, about 460 miles distant, thus forming an unbroken communication between European Russia and British India.

The Ministerial Commission is aware that every forward verst of the permanent way through Central Asia is viewed with suspicion by England, and political difficulties may be raised against the Kushk-Quetta line; but to remove these it is only necessary, the Russian Commissioners believe, to convince the British Government that this country has no ulterior political views in this international railway project. It is a great and praiseworthy enterprise, undertaken for the commercial benefit of future generations.

Germany is, at the same time, intent upon realising her old dream of reaching India by way of Constantinople, Bagdad, and Bussorah. England should welcome Russia's railway advance, it is urged, from Kushk to Quetta.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The *Novoe Vremya* states that the Ministry of Finance will send three officials to Persia for the purpose of concluding a treaty of commerce.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, April 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col C W Owen, I M S, B, C M G, C I E.	Mr A E Cumming Bo
Capt H A Browing B	Lieut Col W H F Macmullen
Capt H Bonham-Carter, R E, B	Major W C H Mackintosh
Mr E J Mardon B Cov	Major H S G Hall
Mr J K Webster B Cov	Capt F W Lethbridge
Mr H A Bamford B	Capt R M Bell
Mr F J Monahan B	Capt A J W Browne
Mr T Baker B	Lieut J H Crawford
Mr W H T Bowey B	Lieut H M Butler
Mr P P Sweeting M	Lieut D Deane
Mr V S F Wilson M	Commander A Gwyn
	Commander W Avis

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt H E Drake-Brockman, I M S, 5 mo, M C	Col G Hawkes, till Nov 10 1901
Mr A S Jameson, B 6 mo, extraordinary leave on M C	Major G H Weller 5 months
Lieut Col F M Rundall, D S O, 10 days	Capt C Triston 5 mo
	Lieut A B Souter 6 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col H A Vincent B	Capt H J Jones
Mr F T Drew B	Lieut F W Hawks
Lieut Col F M Rundall D S O	Lieut A B Souter
Major G C P Onslow	Commander C W R Hooper

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy, accompanied by Major the Hon. E. Baring Military Secretary, Captain Steel, A.-D.-C., and Mr. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary, arrived at Lahore at one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, having left Kohat less than 24 hours previously. On the platform at the Railway Station, which was decorated, his Excellency was received by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and his staff; General Morton, and his staff; Mr. Douie, chief Secretary to Government; Mr. Robert Clarke, Commissioner; Mr. Atkins, Deputy Commissioner; Mr Jackson, Inspector-General of Police; Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Masson, and Raja Suraj Kaul. The arrival was private, and Lord Curzon at once drove off with Sir W. Mackworth Young to Government House. His Excellency was to leave Lahore at 7-30 p. m., proceeding direct to Umballa and thence to Kulka "en route" for Simla

PLAGUE ON BOARD THE IN-COMING MAIL STEAMER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Clyde, Captain E Street, which arrived in harbour, on Saturday morning, from Aden, with the English mails and passengers, had three cases of plague on board during the voyage, among the seven native deck passengers from the above port, two of whom died during the voyage, one on the 25th, and the second on the 26th instant, and the third who was a female, removed to the plague hospital for treatment. On arrival of the steamer the Health Officer of the port visited the vessel, and at once the usual stringent measures were taken and the vessel was thoroughly disinfected.

THE AGA KHAN AT MAHABLESHWAR.

A MAHABLESHWAR correspondent writes:—His Highness Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan arrived here shortly before noon on Friday, accompanied by his venerable mother and by Lady Sultan Mahomed Shah. The leading Khoja visitors at the station, headed by Mr. Cassum Ali Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, gave his Highness an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at the Yenna Lake and followed him to 'Florence Hall," the family residence of his Highness. When his Highness alighted at his bungalow a ceremony of welcome was performed and nuzzurs were presented. His Highness accepted these with his blessings.

Mukbi Cassum Sahanj and Mr. Ismailbhai Devjee then requested his Highness to present on their behalf two shawls to Mr. Cassum Ali Jairajbhai Peerbhoy for having taken the initiative in welcoming his Highness and for undertaking to pay all the expenses connected with his Highness's reception. The whole road from the top of the Poona Road to his Highness's residence on the Satara Road was decorated with flags and bannerets and mottos of welcome, and the residence of his Highness was also adorned with flags, bannerets, and Chinese lanterns. "Florence Hall" is to be illuminated to-night by Mr. Cassum Ali Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, in honour of his Highness's arrival.

DACOITY IN SHWEGYIN.

AN exciting dacoity took place the first week in April, in the the Shwegyn Sub-division of which I send you the story. A resident of Toungoo, Sevak Ram, a cloth merchant, was returning from Kyaukyi on the night of the 5th instant. He was bound for Penwegon and the nearest railway station when he heard the sound of severe firing coming seemingly from the Karen village of Naung-Kong. The man had been to collect money's due to him at Kyaukyi and deserves the greatest credit for his pluck and coolness which were the more remarkable as he is a Marwari trader. Instead of being reduced to an object state of terror, he turned off and made for the nearest police post so as to put its guard on the alert; he had about his persons no less a sum than two thousand rupees in cash at the time. It was discovered that the village of Naung-Kung had been attacked by a large body of dacoits armed with guns. Next day at about two p.m. Sevak Ram reported details at the Toungoo Police office to Mr. Law, District Superintendent of Police. Mr. Law left by the next available train for the spot reaching it early on the ensuing morning where he was joined by Mr. R. Beale and by Maung Po Kin, the Civil and Police subdivisional officers respectively. It would appear that a large body of dacoits some of whom had guns, four in number, I believe, had attacked Naung Kung. The village headman, a Karen, came out of his house roused by the sound of their approach. Seeing him the dacoits challenged him to "come out and fight." The old man quietly said "yes, my friends, I will come out and fight you. Just you wait a minute." Meanwhile he sounded his gong and the Karen villagers came pouring out of their houses in every direction armed with fish spears, sharp-pointed stakes, and grass-cutting and domestic dahs; not a gun amongst them. Without a moments's hesitation they formed up behind their headman and led by him, not waiting to be attacked, charged straight out of their village on the dacoits. A terrible melee followed and after a desperate struggle at last the dacoits despite their superior arms broke and fled on every side, utterly routed and lootless. The severity of this fight is shown by the casualties incurred. The old leader the Ywathugyi lost his son who was shot in the stomach and died subsequently of his wound and eight other villagers received wound more or less severe. One woman also received a wound in the thigh from a bullet that entered her house. As to the dacoits one had his right hand served at the wrist, his left shoulder cut to the bone and received numerous spear wounds on the body and several others of the band were wounded. Had this gallant headman but flanked the dacoits with a portion of his villagers probably not a dacoit would have escaped.

The local investigation has been most minute. The dacoits are all marked down and the authorities are sanguine of a very speedy arrest of all the gang. It is instructive to find that villagers armed with heavy billets of wood, to use as missiles; and with sharpened stakes aided by domestic dahs and fish spears the only arms the authorities allow them will attack and route a numerous and well-armed dacoit band without the aid of a single policeman. This village should not only be handsomely rewarded but should be allowed to possess the guns it has shown it would use well.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE INDIAN AND CEYLON COURTS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

TELEGRAPHING from Paris in reference to the exhibition, the correspondent of the "Standard" says:—Most of the buildings are in a very backward condition, but the Indian and Ceylon pavilions are striking exceptions. The Ceylon pavilion is complete and ready to receive visitors, and the adjacent Indian pavilion is in a very forward state. They were today the rendezvous of all the British Exhibition officials, headed by Col. Jekyll, British Commissioner-General; and Mr. E R. Spearman, the assistant commissioner, and the English journalists in Paris who had been invited to a private view of the exhibits made by these two important British Possessions. On arriving, the guests were received by Mr. W. E. Davidson, delegate of the Government of Ceylon; Sir Cecil C. Smith, Mr. I. H. Renton, accredited by the Foreign Office to the principal Governments of Europe to aid him in his mission to introduce the consumption of Ceylon tea on the Continent; Mr. V. Webster, his assistant; and Mr. W. W. Mitchell, representing the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

The visit to this pavilion was a most agreeable surprise. Almost every exhibit was already in its place, and the native attendents were standing at the main entrance, dressed in their gorgeous costumes. The main court of the building is occupied by trophies of sport, specimens of Ceylon fauna, and the complete articulated skeleton of a Ceylon elephant. The west and south walls of the court are covered with the products of the cocoa-nut palm. The gem of this court, however, is the collection of precious stones. It is the finest collection ever shown of those gems in the rough, as well as in the polished condition. Among them are sapphires' rubies, moonstones, and pearls. This collection, which is worth 50,000l., is in charge of Mr. J. Hayward, who has made a special study of Cingalese gems. A picturesque tone is given to this court by the life-size figures of inhabitants of the island in their native dresses. The second hall on the ground floor contains the more commercial exhibits, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, and cinchona.

The walls of the staircase leading to the upper floor are decorated with paintings illustrating native life. In this gallery are seen beautiful specimens of native silver work, brass work, tortoiseshell work, Kandyan pottery, lacquer ware, carved cabinets in calamander wood, lace and embroidery, masks used in devil dances and native comedies, and a very fine collection of photographs. The Ceylon Tea House stands between the Pavilion and the Japanese Court. It is built in the Eastern style, and has some garden space round it.

The buildings constituting the Indian and Ceylon pavilions are situated in the gardens of the Trocadero Palace, on the right bank of the Seine. Their aspect is a striking example of the adaptability of the Indian styles of architecture for the purpose of exhibition buildings. Graceful minarets, which are repeated on the northern face of the grand vestibule, flank the main entrance area. The beautiful arcades, surmounted by characteristic windows, are very effective, while the upper outline is broken by small turrets. After ascending the steps into the grand vestibule the visitor finds life-sized models of Indian Cavalry and Infantry, which are portraits executed by native artists. The most prominent feature in this court is the great central trophy. It is a splendid specimen of woodcarving from all parts of India and Burma. The delicacy and intricacy of the lacelike carving, all executed especially for the present Exhibition, have, I was assured, never been equalled. In the same court are numerous articles of furniture in carved wood which are nothing less than precious objects of art. The private exhibitors' court is reached from the grand vestibule. One of the most striking articles in it is a silk Turkestan carpet, lately the property of the Ameer of Afghanistan, valued at 1,000l. Beside it are two Indian carpets, and a large number of models, maps, and reports to illustrate the general administration of the country. The upper storey is occupied with samples of native art, bronze work, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 13TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain E. Street, with English Mails of 13th April, arrived in Bombay harbour early on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allen Mr W F	Hughes 2nd Lt E L
Burns Mr and Mrs R S	Nawawa Mr R
Buchanan Capt G L	Partridge Mr G B
Chapman Mr J A	Studdert 2nd Lt T
Dadali Mr S	Scott Mr C J
Eltyholtz Miss	Thomas Lt C S W
Hand Lt and Mrs	Waller Maj and Mrs J D

FROM MARSEILLES.

Braid Maj and Mrs A R	Goodall Mr C
Burns Mr Thomas	Hancock Mr G F
Carnegy Mr and Mrs P M	Keyworth Lt W
Cardew Capt F G and Mrs	Rawlins Miss
Carey Capt O M	Sherrard Lt J W
Elliot Capt C R	Taylor Mr Edgar
Fraser Mr Thos	Taylor Mr A E

FROM BRINDISI.

Cooke Collis Lt Col	Sladen Mr J

FROM ADEN.

Bush Lieut H S	Laljee Mr Ismailbhoy Abdula
Donnett Mrs J J S and child	Mehta Mr Burjorjee
Greenwood Lt J A	

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL.

REPRESENTATION BY THE DECCAN SABHA.

THE Deccan Sabha has sent in to the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, a long memoral containing some observations on Bill No. II of 1899 (A Bill for the better management of Municipal Affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities) and requests that the same be placed before His Excellency the President and Members of the Legislative Council. In it they state:—

The Council of the Sabha respectfully submit their emphatic protest against the provisions of the Bill which throw upon Municipalities, burdens and duties, they can ill afford to bear and discharge. Some of the obligations imposed upon them are more in their nature imperial and national, than purely local which alone properly fall within the sphere of municipal administration. Municipalities can hardly be expected to meet the enormous expenditure that is involved in a successful administration of plague measures. Again, many of the measures from time to time employed by Government, for the prevention and suppression of plague, have been admittedly only tentative and experimental. The knowledge on the subject of the plague is, as yet, at best, but imperfect, and under such circumstances it would hardly be sound policy to give statutory sanction to particular measures, and make it the obligatory duty of Municipalities to carry them out. The outbreak of plague has again to be met with by joint and concerted action at different stations, and individual Municipalities can hardly take such action. Similarly, famine is and has hitherto been recognised to be a national calamity which ought to be, properly speaking, dealt with by the Imperial Government. If these national obligations are forced upon District Municipalities in addition to their ordinary duties, it is only fair to ask that corresponding resources, at present enjoyed by the Central Authority, should be transferred to Municipal bodies, so that the imposition of these extra burdens should not hopelessly cripple them in the discharge of their ordinary duties.

The Council of the Sabha are prepared to welcome the principle involved in Chapter XII of the Bill, in as much as they recognise that it is necessary to have in the case of the larger Municipalities, an Executive Officer, to whom certain powers could be delegated by the Municipality so as to secure efficient municipal administration. The Council, however, regret to find that the proposed scope of Chapter XII goes far beyond the requirements of this simple principle.

The Council are of opinion that unless the Executive Officer is in every respect subordinate to the Managing and General Committees, deriving his powers solely from them, and responsible to them for their proper exercise, a greater evil will have been brought into existence in trying to remove the present evil of want of authority to the Managing and General Committees to delegate powers to an individual officer. The Bill seeks to make his position analogous to that of the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, by conferring certain independent statutory powers on him and to that extent making him co-equal with the Municipality.

The proposal that his removal should require the sanction of the Commissioner will virtually make him independent of the Municipality, provided he takes care to stand well with the Commissioner. The Council of the Sabha are persuaded that such an officer is clearly unsuited to the special circumstances of Mofussil Municipalities, and that if the proposed arrangements become law, he will come to occupy the position of master of servant, especially in case of the smaller City Municipalities. The Council therefore pray that no statutory powers should be conferred upon the proposed Executive Officer but that Municipalities should be authorized to delegate such powers to him as they deem fit in the interests of efficient administration, and that his removal like his appointment, should rest with the Municipality. The apprehended contingency of a capricious majority turning out a competent officer can be adequately met by introducing a provision that the Executive Officer shall not be removed except by a special resolution of the Municipality and the words 'Special Resolution' might be defined in terms of the Indian Companies Act Section 77. No Executive Officer could thus be removed except by a resolution, passed at a special meeting, by a majority of three-fourths of those present (this might be altered to 'three-fourths of the entire number of councillors') and duly ratified by another resolution passed at a subsequent meeting, held at an interval of not less than fifteen days and not more than one month, by a majority of those present.

With their general view of the Bill as a whole, the Secretaries submit a statement containing detailed observations on some of the principal provisions of the measure.

THE KHOTS OF RATNAGIRI.

MR. MAHADEV R. BODAS, General Secretary of the Ratnagiri Khots' Association, has sent in to Government a memorial in regard to the remission and suspensions of revenue demands which the Khots of Ratnagiri, as holders of land, are entitled to obtain on account of the severe famine that is now prevailing in the district. The memorial, which is one of inordinate length, asserts that the Khots are—

"In an anomalous position, and for their sake at least, if not for the whole class of superior holders, the present orders of the Bombay Government in regard to the granting of suspensions and remissions required to be greatly modified. Either the Khots should be granted suspensions for the same reasons as actual cultivators or they should be given all the facilities to recover their full rents from the rayats. Most of the Khots have paid the first two instalments. The third is pending and the fourth will be due on the first of May. Now as the crops have been in most cases less than half and sometimes only one forth of the normal quantity, it is not unreasonable to ask that their burden should be lightened at least by half. Your Excellency's memorialist therefore humbly requests that the remaining two instalments due from the Khots may be remitted; or if that is impossible just at present they may be suspended until remitted after due inquiry in each deserving case or until better times bring to them extra profits. The date of paying the last instalment is drawing nigh while notices are being issued for the previous one. Hence your memorialist has submitted this rather hurried representation in order that the matter may be dealt with by Your Excellency in Council at an early date."

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE Indian Famine Fund at the Mansion House amounted on April 12, to 182,000l. The Lord Mayor has made a further remittance of 10,000l. to the Viceroy for relief purposes.

The honorary treasurers of the Nice Committee of the Indian Famine Fund forwarded on April 10 to the Mansion House Fund 100l., making 400l. remitted from Nice. The British Vice-Consul at Cannes has forwarded 230l. subscribed in Cannes.

The Naval Pay Director in charge of the Pay Office of New York has been ordered to ascertain immediately the terms for chartering a vessel to convey to India the foodstuffs collected by private citizens for the sufferers from the famine. The cargo will consist entirely of corn.

The general committee of the Church Missionary Society have resolved to transmit at once to their corresponding committees in India the balance remaining in their hands of the famine fund of 1896-97 for use in the present distress. All further sums received by them will be transmitted in the same way so as to facilitate their distribution.

The Lord Mayor has received from the Secretary for India a statement on the subject of the famine, describing its origin, its extent, the general character of the relief operations undertaken by the Government, and the special field left open for the operation of charity.

MAJOR MAHON, R.A., has arrived in Simla to resume his duties as Deputy Director-General of Ordnance. He is happily none the worse for his long sojourn in Ladysmith during the siege

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 13.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IT would be foolish to deny that at the moment I write, a certain amount of anxiety prevails regarding the position of affairs in the field, but every one hopes that the views said to have been expressed by Lord Roberts in sending his congratulations to the Prince of Wales on his providential and, as it turns out, remarkably narrow escape may prove to be true. We are told that the Commander-in-Chief "speaks very hopefully of the situation." The Prince, we are told, was delighted at the receipt of such an encouraging assurance, and the Princess "visibly brightened up" on hearing the telegram read. So far as Lord Roberts himself is concerned, there has been no diminution in the confidence felt by the public in him, and there is the fullest expectation that, whatever the immediate future may have in store for us, in the end he is certain to come off victorious. The prevailing gloom, if that is not too strong a word to use, is intensified by what we hear this morning from Ladysmith respecting what occurred on Tuesday. Here is what the special correspondent of the "Times" at Ladysmith says on the subject:—"Though it was reported by Kaffirs on the previous evening that an attack was intended, only the usual precautions were taken, and the first shell came as a complete surprise. The Durham Light Infantry who were drilling in front of the camp, were shelled, and one man was wounded. The first few shells fell among the Second Division, one passing through the West Yorkshire Regiment's mess tent while the officers were at breakfast. The fire was then concentrated on the naval camp. The naval guns were still lashed behind the wagons, the usual method of transport, and took some time to get into action. Some opened from the naval camp, while the rest were being dragged to the emplacements previously built. In half-an-hour all the naval guns were in action and the enemy's fire was checked." As the "Times" rather caustically observes in commenting on its correspondent's telegram, his description of the unexpected Boer advance "is not altogether pleasant reading." "Every one swears by Hunter," writes an experienced officer of Sir Redvers Buller's force to a friend in this country. Just now the movements of General Hunter are attracting special attention; and all are anxiously awaiting further news as to the destination of the force which under his command has just left Durban by sea. It is interesting to notice that the troops in question include two regiments with whose praise the whole world may be said to be ringing—I refer to the gallant Dublin Fusiliers and the equally brave Connaught Rangers.

KOORN SPRUIT.

From official sources we are without any further intelligence calculated to throw any fresh light on that "unfortunate occurrence," but we have a highly coloured account of the mishap from Boer sources and a somewhat startling description from the able special correspondent of the "Times" at Cape Town. Telegraphing on the 5th the latter says:—"All the details which have reached here regarding the disaster at Koorn Spruit only serve to bring out clearly the marvellous cleverness of the Boers no less than the marvellous carelessness and improvidence of our officers, whom, it would seem, no series of disasters will ever teach to keep wideawake. The Boers in Colonel Broadwood's rear drove his force into the party at the drift exactly as partridges are driven to the gun. At the drift itself, as each wagon went down the hollow, the Boers quietly covered the drivers and pointed where to drive to, so as not to block the convoy. When the guns arrived the trap was all clear again for their reception. To quote the words of one present:—'It was just like walking into a cloak-room. The Boers politely took your rifle and asked you kindly to step on one side, and there was nothing else you could do.'" The Boer account begins by saying that when General De Wet marched to intercept the British force evacuating Thebanchu, he found our camp "lying below in peaceful slumber without sentinel or outpost to give alarm." This is probably an exaggeration but after what the "Times" says about the neglect to take precautions in the neighbourhood of Ladysmith at the beginning of the present week, who shall say that the Boer statement is without any foundation? Considering the well-known aversion of the enemy to expose itself unduly one reads with a smile how the Wynberg and Bethlehem burghers, "galloped down over bare veldt to face the rifles of the British," and how De Wet cheered on his men riding up to the British. The transatlantic scout, Burnham, seems to have enjoyed himself. Early in the affair he was made prisoner, but he broke away, and, as he reports, riding through the midst of the Boers lining the spruit attempted to warn the ill-fated convoy. He, however, was recaptured and marched off with the rest of the prisoners. In the darkness he once more escaped and this time got completely away. He seems to have been struck with the speed with which the Boers made their captives walk, indeed he describes the pace as remarkable. The two Creuzot guns were, he mentions, drawn by teams of eight ponies each; and relief teams were ready whenever needed. This is a point upon which Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., touched in the lecture he delivered before the Royal United Service Institution on Monday. He has just returned to England after visiting the theatre of war, and he has returned full of the conviction that in respect at any rate to mobility we have something to learn from our foemen in South Africa. Their mobility, their power of moving heavy ordnance to and from distant parts of the country and their command as much of artillery as of rifle fire he describes as extraordinary. Some day we shall know a little more than we know to-day as to exactly how they so speedily acquired a proficiency which almost makes them the envy of the practised military powers of the world.

GENERAL GATACRE.

"There had been an excessive desire in high quarters to support generals who had signally failed, and to maintain them in their commands, when it was well known that the troops had lost faith in them. Colonels of regiments and staff officers had, in many cases, been sent down, and he claimed that the same measure ought to have been meted out to their superiors." The foregoing is extracted from a report of Sir Howard Vincent's lecture referred to in my previous paragraph. Within twenty-four hours of the publication of the newspaper accounts of the proceedings at the Royal United Service Institution, the public learned that Sir William Gatacre was coming home, and within forty-eight hours that he had, to quote the words of General Orders, been "ordered to England." While it cannot be said that the news came as a surprise there is in no quarter any exultation over the fate of a general who has done good work for his country in past campaigns, and even my Lord Durham refrains from shouting "hurrah!" at any rate in public. There is naturally a great deal of reticence at head-quarters here as to the precise cause of Sir W. Gatacre's removal from his command; but few imagine it to be due entirely to the unhappy Stormberg reverse. If it had been decided to remove him for that and that alone, the painful measure would hardly have been delayed so long. In some quarters it is assumed that Lord Roberts decided to take a step which must have been extremely unpleasant to him in consequence of the Reddersburg incident. Nothing seems to have been said in Orders about the state of the General's health necessitating his return to Europe, but nevertheless there appears to be good grounds for thinking that the strain and labours of the campaign have told upon him. It is said apparently upon good authority that the Stormberg misfortune had much preyed on his mind, and that he was latterly a very different man from what he had been at the beginning of the war. The "Times" and other papers are asking whether Lord Roberts has nothing to say about the escort officer who presumably was responsible for the Koorn Spruit losses, and whose name has, so far as official despatches are concerned, been withheld from the public. The "Times" inquires why this is so and for what reasons are his explanations, if he has any explanations to give, are not made known. If, the leading journal proceeds, the officer in question cannot give any explanations he would seem to be an excellent subject for stern but indispensable justice. The "Times" trusts that Lord Roberts will not hesitate in all proper cases to follow without fear or favour the precedent he has himself set, and assures him of the strenuous support of the nation in the adoption of so salutary a course.

The "Daily News," in a leading article this morning says *apropos* of General Gatacre:—"There will in any case, be much sympathy with the individual, but, as a matter of principle, the incident will have a wholesome effect. Hasty criticisms upon generals in the field and harsh treatment of their mistakes are strongly to be deprecated; but, on the other hand, it cannot be desirable that no blunders should ever be visited with disciplinary consequences. We will only add in this connexion that we trust there will be no respecting of persons in such matters. The name of the officer responsible for the disaster to the convoy at Sanna's Post has not yet been made known. Every body is asking why." In the "Standard" despatch relating to the ambuscade the name of the officer in command of the escort was, it will be remembered, given as Prince (? Duke of) Teck.

THE BRITISH OFFICER AND HIS CRITICS.

The newspaper representative at Cape Town in sending to his journal the curious particulars received there of the Koorn Spruit *contretemps* makes, not, I think, for the first time some sweeping assertions respecting the supposed defects of British military officers. "Our generals, regimental officers and soldiers are," he says, "all brave—none braver—but it is useless to shirk the fact that the majority of them are stupid." He seems to make an exception in the case of the Royal Engineers who, he is pleased to say, have altogether "come out most creditably in the campaign, which has served as an illustration of the obsoleteness and inadequacy of our military system, and as a revelation of incompetence in many quarters." Lord Winchelsea who has had a good deal of experience of bush life writes:—"In all those 'unpleasant occurrences,' for the accounts of which we now cofidently look each morning in our papers, there is no ghost of a suspicion in the minds of apologists that there may be other ways of knowing what is near you besides seeing it sticking out against the sky-line, and it seems quite sufficient to explain that we ran into this or that ambush because the enemy were so marvellously concealed behind a stone wall or a lot of rocks, a position which we are led to suppose they reached straight from the clouds." Lord Winchelsea undertakes to say that if the Boers went about with their eyes on the scenery instead of on the ground we should surround them as easily as they surround us. His inference then is this—that if we cannot, or until we can, train some of our men, to track for themselves, we should employ men of whom there are thousands both white and black in all our colonies, and now available, who can do it for us. He adds:—"Another thing which strikes a civilian is this, that such an occurrence as the loss of a battery, a troop, a company in, say, the autumn manœuvres seems to be considered as a huge jest, and a subject for light badinage to which the man responsible for it may be subjected. Sir, a black mark should be put against his name, and he and others should be taught that a mistake in a rehearsal which argues no eyes and less head will incapacitate the perpetrator for a leading part when the curtain rises on a serious performance." Colonel Lonsdale Hale and others have taken up the cudgels for those "recklessly besmirched." With much justification Colonel Hale points out that the number of incidents demanding the exercise of intelligence and military common-sense which have occurred during the war must be enormous. But of these there is no record except of some few which come to us in private letters. From these we learn that intelligence and military common-sense do still exist among our officers side by side with the absence of these qualities. It is the glaring failures that are published to the world. Surely, he says, it is not sound logic to draw a general conclusion from such scanty premises. The carelessness—not the "stupidity" as the "Times" correspondent calls it—of our officers is, Colonel Hale maintains, mainly due to the mode in which our peace training has been conducted in the past. Over kind-heartedness in the treatment of offenders at our tactical exercises has sown the crop we are now reaping. To "come down" upon a man for some silly and idiotic piece of leading has been absolutely repugnant to the directors of these exercises. He proceeds: "I know that on one occasion, at tactical exercises in the south-eastern district, a squadron commander displayed, under the eyes of the Commander-in-Chief, such carelessness or incapacity that his lordship directed that the officer's name when it came up for promotion should be brought to his notice; and I am aware also that the present Adjutant-General during his tenure of the Aldershot command, did his best to prevent incapacity receiving the reward of promotion; but, as a rule, carelessness in the performance of the details of field service has been treated as a venial offence, or sometimes even as a matter for amusement and badinage only. The overwhelming importance of care and precision in the execution of the details of field work has never been impressed on the officers, and that they are important our officers are realizing, in many cases, too late." Another passage is worth attention. Colonel Hale writes:—"Familiarity with ever present danger, ever present night and day, induces both contempt for and disregard for that danger; they will rather run risks than take precautions; the constant mental strain of incessant carefulness becomes unbearable; they cannot bear the weight on the brain involved by being always on their guard against a possible foe.

ment of the military and civil expenditure incurred under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or of the Government of India, and the apportionment of charge between the Governments of the United Kingdom and India for purposes in which both are interested, was laid upon the table of the House of Commons and in due course will be accessible to the public. In the meantime we must be content with the summary the "Times" has been privileged to give us—a summary that will be long enough for many persons for it extends over five columns. I must confess my inability to condense into a short paragraph a condensation that occupies nearly a whole page of the "Times" and can only refer your readers to the semi-official precis as I may perhaps style it. I will only notice the piquant suggestion not of the triple dissentients—Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Naoroji and Mr. Caine—but of the majority of the Commission that the sum of £50,000 should be granted by Parliament annually towards the maintenance of the India Office, the entire cost of which is now most unfairly borne by the Indian Exchequer. Equally commendable is the recommendation that until the capitation rate for the army has undergone a much-needed revision half the expenses connected with the trooping service should be paid by the United Kingdom. Not the least interesting part of the Report appears to be the heads of a Treasury Minute, formulated by Lord Welby as a solution of an exceedingly vexed question, namely, payment of Indian troops employed out of India. The Welby Report may not be epoch-making but it is sure to lead to some useful if unambitious reforms.

DIVERGENCE OF INDIAN AND COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In the course of the interesting contribution he made to the remarkable discussion at the Society of Arts on the 2nd instant, Sir William Lee-Warner said that on every page Sir Charles Dilke's paper treated of the development of self-government constitutions, representative institutions, and democratic movements. How was it that a review of the century's work in India was so silent in matters upon which Sir Charles Dilke had been so eloquent? Why had the course of British Empire pursued in two fields such opposite courses? "Before our rule," he proceeded, "the people were governed, and governed badly. They nowhere governed themselves. Caste laid its hands on some liberties, and religious bigotry on others. Women had no status. Slavery existed, and forced labour was generally recognised. So far as any law existed before our rule, there was one law for the poor and another for the priestly class. Even now, after a century and a half of our rule, low castes were kept out of the schools, and our principle of equality in the eye of the law was only maintained by the insistence of British rulers. What the masses of India wanted was justice and security, and they knew that these were only safe while they were ruled by the British, and that they would be endangered if they were to attempt to govern themselves. The colonies had none of the difficulties of India to contend with. They were not split up by strong differences of language, of religion, or of caste. Freedom and equality were the foundations of their social life as they were of us in the mother-country, and their political institutions grew out of their social and religious environment. Whenever Indian religions and society should agree to respect the equal rights of men and women, then the practical administrator would no doubt pass on to them some of the heavy burden of government. As Sir Charles Dilke had said, we were a 'practical' people, and in India we were endeavouring by means of local district boards and of municipalities to find out how far the people could learn to govern themselves. We needed a long course of education and moral improvement before it would be safe to go much faster than we were going."

THE NEW POST-MASTER-GENERAL.

One of the minor things that are interesting us is the cynicism shown in the person—I beg his pardon the nobleman—selected to succeed the Duke of Norfolk, as Post-master-General. The appointment of Lord Londonderry was in some respects a surprise, and for more than one reason. Lord Londonderry, although a supporter of the Government, has on several occasions criticised it with a fine freedom, which is more generally associated with a member of the Opposition. As country gentlemen go Lord Londonderry is up to the average, but he will not set the Thames on fire. Some years ago when I was waiting in the House of Lords to hear a debate on a subject interesting to me, there was a discussion on some fishery bill. Lord Londonderry was one of the speakers and in the course of his speech he observed. "My Lords, on the north-east coast of England where I reside and with which I am necessarily perfectly acquainted the wind for so many months of the year blows from the er-er-er, the wind blows from the er-er-er, my Lords on the part of the coast where I reside the wind blows from the er-er-er;" all this time he was nervously searching the bundle of notes in his hand to find out in which direction the wind blows. Finally to the great relief of himself and the rest of the House he found the note, and was able to finish the sentence. I really felt very sorry for the poor man. As a peer succeeds a peer it is understood that Mr. Hanbury, the able Secretary to the Treasury will continue to represent the Post Office in the House of Commons.

OLLA PODRIDA.

H. M. S. Cossack which, on the 29th ult., was ordered to be commissioned at Chatham to relieve the Melpomene on the East Indian station, left Sheerness yesterday on her outward voyage. Like the Melpomene the Cossack is a cruiser of the third class and carries six guns, her tonnage being 1770 and I. H. P. 2,200 N. B. The tonnage and I. H. P. of the Melpomene are respectively 2,950 and 5,500 N. D. Moreover the Melpomene can steam at the rate of 19 knots, whereas the speed of the Cossack is 16·5 knots. When the Cossack was last in Indian waters she was commanded at first by Captain Fisher and latterly by Captain Fraser, D. S. O. She is at present commanded by Captain William H Nicholson, the other principal officers being Lieutenant Harry A. P. Glossop, Lieutenant George W. Carpendale, Navigating Lieutenant Theodore J. Hardinge, Chief Engineer George E Wheatley, Sub-Lieutenant William H. P. Burne, Surgeon Alan G. Eastment and Assistant Paymaster Frank Lenn. The Melpomene was commissioned at Portsmouth in the autumn of 1896. When paying a duty call the other day a very juvenile member of the family came up to me and asked with great eagerness, "Who is your favourite General? This hero worship is not confined to youngsters for yesterday I met an adult friend—a former regimental commander—who was wearing on his buttonhole a miniature portrait of "his favourite General" who happened to be Sir Charles Warren.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Lord Inchiquin; Sir W Renny Watson; Sir Alonzo Money; Mr. J G. Cordery, C. S. I.; Mr. E. A. Prinsep, late Bengal Civil Service; Dr. J. Kenny, ex-Parsellite M. P.; Lieutenant-General Henry Wray, C. B.; Colonel W. R. Llewellyn, R. A., who served in Bombay some years ago; Mr. W. Cross, the celebrated dealer in wild animals; and Lieut. R. D. Scott, R. N., who was shot by a sentry at Esquimault for failing to answer the challenge.

YACHT CLUB RACES

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cap.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Time of Corrected.
	M		H M S	H M S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr K S Luard	5 0 22	1 30 22
Nanta	7	Mr G T W Olver	5 8 1	1 31 1
Melody	6	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 11 4	1 35 4
Eileen	19	Mr E A Cronmelin	Did not finish.	

Course No. 9—9·6 miles—1st prize won by Turquoise and 2nd prize won by Nanta.

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cap. M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Time of Corrected Time. H M S
R I M Dockyard Cutter	3	Mr A Monk	5 5 50	1 17 50
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Mr W C Weaving.	5 17 47	1 32 47
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	1	Mr C Lawton	Did not finish.	

Course No. 14—5·6 miles.—1st prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter.

'TOMTIT' CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S
Britannia	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 15 39
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5 19 6
Meg	Mr W Murray	5 18 50
Midget	Officers, R A	5 20 0

Course No. 14—5·6 miles.—1st prize won by Britannia and 2nd prize won by Coralie.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY, Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, called by a notice in the newspapers, was held last evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to take such measures as might be deemed necessary in relation to the conduct of the Municipal Commissioner in reference to the resolution passed by the Corporation on the 15th January last, on the motion of Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia, disallowing from this year's budget the item of about Rs. 38,000 for house-inspection expenses. Among those present were Parsee, Hindu, Khoja, and Memon citizens; and the proceedings of the meeting were conducted in the Gujarati language. On the motion of Mr. N. B. Suntok, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Hongkongwalla, Mr. Curmally Peerbhoy was called to the chair.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said they must have seen the object of the meeting from the circulars sent round. One was to express their disapproval of the conduct of those who struck out the item of Rs. 38,000 from the budget estimates. In January last, and now sought to cancel the very resolution passed by them. The second object was to express the disapproval of the meeting at the conduct of the Municipal Commissioner in seeking to defy the wishes of the Corporation who struck out the item of Rs. 38,000 from the budget estimates. It was a matter of very great regret, the chairman said, that the great helmsman of the Corporation, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, and the Hon. Ibrahim Rahimtula, who professed to be independent men and disinterested advocates of public interests, should turn round on this occasion, and seek to annul the resolution which, three months ago, had been solemnly passed by the Corporation. The chairman mentioned the circumstances under which, according to his information, Lord Sandhurst was deluded into passing the Epidemic Diseases Act. It was meant to improve dark and dismal huts and hovels; but now the municipal officials wanted to misuse their powers by declaring as unfit for human habitation houses, the construction of which had been but recently sanctioned by those very officials at a cost of thousands and lakhs of rupees. Every allusion by the chairman to the name of Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia, who got the budget grant disallowed, was received by the meeting with loud cheers.

It was then proposed by Mr. Laichand Jesodandan that this meeting approves and calls upon all the members of the Corporation to support, uphold, and not to allow in any way to be disturbed the resolution passed, on the motion of Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Chothia, by the Corporation on the 15th January last, disallowing from this year's budget the sum of about Rs. 38,000 for house-inspection expenses.

Mr. Alimahomed Bhimjee seconded the proposition, and it was supported by several other speakers. One of them mentioned how the Epidemic Diseases Act gave rise to corruption among municipal subordinates. Another declared his conviction that underground drainage was the chief cause of the ruin of Bombay and the origin of the plague therein.

It was next proposed by Dr. Nadirshah H. Sukhia that this meeting protests and expresses its emphatic displeasure and disapproval of the unconstitutional act of the present Municipal Commissioner towards the authority of the Corporation in incurring liabilities in disobedience to the aforesaid resolution, and is now attempting to obtain the sanction of such expenditure from the Corporation. Dr. Sukhia was of opinion that the ratepayers should, under Section 54 of the Municipal Act, appeal to Government for the removal of the present Municipal Commissioner from his office for his disregard of the resolution of the Corporation; and that Mr. Hormusjee S. Chothia had, by his independent action, proved himself to be the Christ "the saviour" of the ratepayers of Bombay. He declared that, until the drainage was remodelled and improved, and the water-supply purified, the notices issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act were all "humbug."

Mr. Hassan Jusub seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Meherali Dawraj Master proposed that this meeting very strongly appeals to and urgently requests all the members of the Corporation not to permit the Municipal executive to do any act or thing which in any way is likely to create the slightest feeling of discontent between the rulers and the ruled, and to vote against the new resolution that is now brought forward. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hongkongwalla and carried with acclamation.

It was then proposed by Mr. N. B. Suntok that this meeting expresses its protest in the strongest possible terms at the threat held out by some members of the Corporation that, if the Corporation did not sanction the abovementioned expenditure, the Government would exercise their power and draw the money out of the municipal funds. This meeting is sincerely convinced that the Government will never do themselves, or allow any one to do, any act that is not constitutional, or that would in any way go against the intents and purposes of the self-government which the Government themselves had so graciously granted to the people. This meeting, therefore, begs the members of the Corporation to fight for the constitutional rights, and not to be frightened by any such idle threats.

Dr. Nadirshah H. Sukhia seconded the proposition which was carried with acclamation. Another resolution was passed requesting the chairman to forward copies of the resolutions of this meeting to the President and Members of the Corporation; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

ENDOWMENT FUND ACCOUNT No. 1.

The following is the Statement of Accounts for the half year ending 31st December 1899:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital—						
Balance of Assets on 1st July 1899	1,07,331	0	6			
Less—						
Excess of Expenditure over income as shewn below	30	8	0			
				1,07,300	8	6

ASSETS.

Investments—						
5 % Port Trust Bonds (at par)	1,00,000	0	0			
3½ % Government Paper (at par)	3,500	0	0			
	1,03,500	0	0			
Balance in Bank of Bombay	3,800	8	6			
				1,07,300	8	6

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.

To Interest Received	2,554	8	0			
,, Donations	600	0	0			
				3,151	8	0
Deduct—						
By Payments to Nursing Fund	2,100	0	0			
,, Medicines, Appliances, Relief Wages, &c.	1,085	0	0			
				3,185	0	0
Excess of Expenditure over income as above				30	8	0

ENDOWMENT FUND No. 2.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

The following is the Statement of Accounts for half-year ending 31st December 1899:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital—						
Balance of Assets on 1st July 1899	7611	5	7			
Less—						
Excess of Expenditure over income as shewn below	1002	7	9			
				6603	13	10

ASSETS.

Investments—						
4 per cent Karachi Port Trust Pond Rs. 6,000 (cost)						
Cash in Bank of Bombay	5,810	0	0			
	793	13	10			
				6603	13	10

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.

To Receipts from Patients	1851	12	0			
To Donations	2095	0	0			
To Interest on Investments	119	0	0			
				4,065	12	0
Deduct—						
By Expenses of Home	4,850	0	0			
By Repairs and Sundry charges	218	3	9			
				5,068	3	9
Excess of Expenditure over income				1002	7	9

ENDOWMENT FUND No. 3.

NEW WING (CHILDREN'S WARD).

The following is the cash Account from 1st July to 31st December 1899:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance in Bank of Bombay	240	2	7
Add—			
Donations	61	9	0
	301	11	7
Deduct—	Rs.	a.	p.
Interest on Loans	235	13	3
Sundries	48	13	6
	284	10	9
Balance in Bank	17	1	4

The amount required to meet loans still outstanding on account of the building of the Children's Ward is Rs. 10,400.

RIVERS G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.

I certify that I have examined the above Statements with the Books and Vouchers, and have found them in accordance therewith.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Honorary Auditor.

Bombay, 19th February 1900.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM.

THE Queen on Friday, April 6, chose a drive in the northern district of Dublin. At ten minutes past four she left the Viceregal Lodge, in the Phœnix Park, near the Zoological Gardens, there was a considerable crowd which cheered the Queen loyally. Many persons had brought small Union Jacks, and they waved them as her Majesty went by in the course of her drive. The Queen passed through some of the principal streets of North Dublin, and wherever she went the same hearty greeting awaited her. Especially enthusiastic was the greeting given her at the township of Drumcondra, the commissioners of which recently passed an address bidding her welcome to Irish soil.

On the return journey the royal procession met the equipage of the Lord Mayor, who had been to the Viceregal Lodge to enter his name in the visitors, book and make respectful inquiries as to the health of the Queen. The Lord Mayor halted and saluted her Majesty, who graciously returned the greeting.

Earlier in the day, despite the drizzling rain, the Queen went out in her garden chair and spent over half an hour in the grounds of the Viceregal Lodge. Inquirers at the Lodge were informed that her Majesty had never felt better, and that she was deeply touched at and gratified by her magnificent welcome in the Irish capital.

The Queen's dinner party in the evening included the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Bandon, the Earl of Kenmare, and the Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary.

STATE BANQUET AND CONCERT.

At Dublin Castle the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cadogan gave a State banquet in St. Patrick's Hall, to which practically all the distinguished persons now present in Ireland were invited and came, and, says the *Times'* correspondent, it was a splendid sight. Above were the banners of the knights, in the Minstrels Gallery was the band of the Life Guards. In the centre was a grove of palms, and from it the tables radiated in the shape of a St. Patrick's cross. The general effect of this arrangement of the tables was curious and striking, for a huge dining table which does not follow the lines of the room in which it is placed is distinctly a novelty. On the table was a display of silver plate, and the whole effect when the guests sat down was remarkably brilliant, for round the tables, which were decorated with trailing smilax, was an assemblage of guests as brilliant in attire as they were in point of distinction. The crowning moment came at the end, when the Lord Lieutenant gave the toast of "The Queen," and the band of the Life Guards played the National Anthem and the guests stood, glasses in hand, until the first verse was concluded, and then drank with a shout of "The Queen." Close to the Lord Lieutenant at the time were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and Irish peers and peeresses innumerable.

There was a brilliant assemblage in the afternoon at a concert given at the Theatre Royal in aid of the Officers' Families Fund. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Christian occupied the royal box, the Countess of Antrim being in attendance. In the opposite box the Viceregal party consisted of Countess Cadogan, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Kenmare, Lady Rachel FitzGerald, the Countess of Dunraven, and Lady Eva Wyndham Quin. The artists were Mme. Helen Trust, Mme. Belle Cole, Miss Flora Macdonald, Mr. Edwin Isham, Mr. Wilson Sheffield, Mr. T. A. Shale, and the Misses Winifred and Muriel Prior.

THE CHILDREN'S DAY.

Saturday, April 7, was the children's day in Dublin. From all parts of Ireland the little ones assembled in their thousands to greet the Queen in Phœnix Park. The various divisions from the country marched under the banners of their school or district. The long sweep of the avenue in the Phœnix Park, stretching from the Gough statue to the Viceregal Lodge, was their objective, and there by one o'clock, in a long avenue, 40,000 children were ranged. The day was gloriously fine.

Precisely at one o'clock her Majesty left the gate of the Viceregal Lodge and drove down the wide road between the dense ranks of the children. Then flags of all kinds were waved, and a chorus of cheers went up from the throats of the thousands of children. Down one side of the road, just three-quarters of a mile in length, then turning back by the other side, drove the Queen's carriage. She was much touched by this extraordinary demonstration. A beautiful bouquet of flowers was presented by the twin daughters of Sir John Arnott and by Master Walter Pile, son of the Lord Mayor. "God Save the Queen" was then sung, and the voices of the children sounded solemn and sweet as her Majesty drove away, all the while bowing her thanks and showing the pleasure she felt in a thousand smiles. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Christian. The royal carriage was followed by one containing the Battenberg children, Lady Antrim, and the Hon. Harriet Phipps. The Earl of Denbigh, who rode by the side of the Queen's carriage, presented to her Majesty the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Pile) and Lady Arnott, the hon. secretaries of the children's entertainment.

"PLEASE DELAY PROCEEDINGS."

The Queen returned to the Viceregal Lodge at half-past one o'clock. An event happened shortly afterwards which shows how thoughtful and considerate her Majesty is on all occasions. Earlier in the day it had became known that, owing to excessive railway pressure, some of the contingents were late—indeed, the head of one detachment had forwarded to the organising committee a telegram which was not devoid of a certain element of humour. It ran: "Train late; please delay proceedings in Phœnix Park till we come." The fruit of the delay was that some detachments, chiefly from county Mayo, reached the park after the Queen had returned to the Lodge. Her Majesty, on learning this, at once ordered out her carriage again, and was driven back to the park, where the Mayo children were drawn up in line. The young folk, on hearing of this gracious act of condescension, were delighted beyond measure, and they nearly cheered themselves hoarse when her Majesty appeared among them.

ANOTHER DRIVE THROUGH THE CITY.

The Queen took an extensive drive through Dublin on April 9, and was everywhere enthusiastically greeted. Her Majesty left the Viceregal Lodge about four o'clock, and drove through Berkely Road, North Fredrick Street, and the south side of the city. The streets were lined with spectators, who cheered heartily as her Majesty drove past in her carriage, in which also sat Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg. The streets are still in their holiday attire, and the bunting looked fresh as ever in the bright sunshine. Her Majesty drove through many thoroughfares that she did not see on her entry into Dublin—notably Sackville Street, the fine old street looking its best in one glow of colour, and decked with festoons, flags, and banners. It was just five o'clock as the Queen passed through College Green, where there was a magnificent gathering of people, the traffic being stopped and the thoroughfare lined by the Metropolitan Police. The stands outside Trinity College were densely packed, and as the Queen drove slowly by she acknowledged the ringing cheers and cries of welcome by bowing and smiling graciously. Turning into Nassu Street, the royal party drove along Kildare Street, Stephen's Green, Harcourt Street, South Circular Road, Rialto Bridge, and Donnyghan Road, and into the Phœnix Park, returning to the Viceregal Lodge. Her Majesty was attended by an escort of the Life Guards, consisting of Lieut. the Marquess of Headfort and 14 troopers, Col. Carrington was the equerry in waiting.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN LAYS THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NURSING HOME.

Princess Christian in the morning laid the foundation-stone of the City of Dublin Hospital Nursing Home. There were thousands of spectators. The Princess, having received an address of welcome, made the following written reply:—

It gives me much pleasure to come here to-day to lay this foundation-stone. I have always taken the greatest interest in everything connected with hospital nursing, and I know from many years' experience the enormous benefits conferred upon the suffering poor by such institutions as this. I trust that this home may prove of real service to hard-working nurses and be the means of alleviating the sufferings of many.

The Princess later on, acknowledging a vote of thanks, said:—"I am pleased to be here to-day, and I am commanded by my mother the Queen to say that from henceforth the hospital shall be known as the Royal City of Dublin Hospital." This announcement was received with much cheering.

The Queen on April 10 took a long drive in the country outside Dublin, visiting Chapelizod, Ballydowd Hill, Lucan, and Knockmaroon, and meeting everywhere with a most hearty reception. In the evening her Majesty entertained a small party at dinner at the Viceregal Lodge. In the course of the day Princess Henry of Battenberg paid a visit to St. Joseph's Children's Hospital. The Lord Lieutenant and a large party from the Castle had a cruise on board the vessels of the Channel Fleet, which practised steam tactics for some hours in Dublin Bay.

A WET DAY.

For the first time since her arrival in Ireland, the Queen was on April 11 unable to take her usual donkey drive on account of the persistent rain. The weather clearing up somewhat, she took a drive in a landau in the afternoon, but showers again commenced to fall, necessitating the closing of the carriage. At various points on the route groups of people had assembled, who accorded her Majesty a hearty and respectful greeting. The driven, which was unmarked by any incident, occupied about an hour and a half.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Christian visited the Spring Show of the Horticultural Society, which was held in the Royal University Buildings, Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cadogan were also present, the party receiving a warm welcome.

The following had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the royal family at the Viceregal Lodge:—The Earl and Countess of Carysfort, Lord and Lady Clonbrock, the Right Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Smith Barry.

A PLEASANT STORY.

The "Manchester Guardian's" London correspondent writes:—I give the following pretty story because of its charm, leaving the responsibility for it with my correspondent. Erroneous reports on the subject having got abroad as to the circumstances in which the Queen announced her intention of going to Ireland, I am permitted to make public the following authentic statement on the subject. Early in March the Queen and her granddaughter, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, were seated in one of the drawing-rooms at Windsor, when her Majesty, who had been thoughtful and silent for some minutes, suddenly said, "I have the wildest idea." The Princess expressed her curiosity. "You will think," answered her Majesty, "that there never was such a wild idea. I should like to go to Ireland, but I'm afraid they will not let me do it." By "they" the Queen meant, of course, her constitutional advisers. "Let us talk to Aunt Beatrice about it," suggested Princess, Victoria; and Princess Henry of Battenberg coming in, the idea was placed before her. She warmly approved, and it was thereupon decided among the three illustrious ladies that the Queen should go to Ireland if her Ministers did not offer any serious objection. They offered none, but, on the contrary, expressed pleasure that the Sovereign had decided to visit the sister kingdom, their only anxiety being lest she should find the experience too fatiguing. "I don't mind the fatigue," her Majesty is reported to have said when this consideration was put before her.

AFFAIRS IN ASHANTI.

THE following telegram from Mr. Low, Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast, has been received at the Colonial Office:—

Following telegram received from Governor of Gold Coast, Kumassi:—

Arrived at Kumassi March 26. All native chiefs were present. On March 31, from information received, sent detachment of Constabulary under Inspectors Armitage and Leggett make an attempt to obtain golden stool. Quest failed.

In the meantime, Kumassis, having obtained knowledge of quest, organized opposition. It was too late recall detachment and cancel instructions, and letter of advice sent to Armitage failed to reach. Regret to report occurrence of collision of forces. One Constabulary killed, one missing, two dangerously wounded, 19 slightly wounded, including Armitage and Leggett, two carriers severely wounded, four carriers slightly wounded, seven carriers missing. Condition of wounded satisfactory, with exception of one dangerous case.

Native chiefs express loyalty to British Government and decline to join Kumassis.

Have ordered Commissioner and Commandant, Northern Territories, send one company for purpose of increase of garrison here, and have ordered one company from Accra. Hope to effect peaceful settlement and obtain all ringleaders. Active operations not necessary for the present. Will stay here pending settlement, which doing all in my power to arrive at. Hopeful of satisfactory result. Will report result by telegraph.

Telegraph interrupted between here and Accra.

HODGSON.

It is known that the acting British Resident at Kumassi, Captain W. B. Davidson-Huston, had been away from the Ashanti capital for three weeks prior to the middle of February, on the 15 of which he was at Kuman, in North-East Ashanti, on tour, but was about to return to Kumassi previous to his annual leave. Captain Donald Steward, the British Resident of Kumassi, is now in Europe. Captain Parmeter is understood to have a force of several hundred Hausas in and about Kumassi.

An Accra telegram of Monday's date says that a relieving force of 102 Hausas left for Kumassi that morning, but is considered insufficient. Six European missionaries are in Fort Kumassi, which is evidently invested. The rising is spreading.

Reuter's Agency learns that in well-informed quarters it is not regarded as probable that the rising in Kumassi will spread to any very serious extent, although it is recognized that unless taken in time it may have serious results in the future.

As the tribes have always been peaceful and obedient since the downfall of Prempeh, it is recognized that the whole of the present trouble has been occasioned by the attempt of the British to obtain possession of the Golden Stool. In regard to this it is stated that a diligent but fruitless search for this symbol of Ashanti Royalty has been made ever since Sir Francis Scott's expedition, and it would now appear that some spy has brought in information as to its hiding place. Sir Frederic Hodgson's visit to Kumassi was in all probability merely carried out during one of his ordinary periodical tours of inspection, and it is likely that, either before leaving the coast or on his arrival in the Ashanti capital, he became acquainted with the facts of the rediscovery of the Royal Stool. There is no reason to attach credit to the statement that Prempeh was in any way connected with the present trouble. Although an exile, he still has a considerable following in Ashanti, and the tribes always cherished the idea that the ex-King would be allowed to return or that another ruler would be placed on the Stool. Hence the native anxiety to hide the Stool at the time of Prempeh's downfall, as, if once they lost possession of it no King could reign over them. This would at once, explain the attitude of the native tribes on this occasion.

The Kumassis, who seem to be the leaders of the movement, are the most powerful tribe in Ashanti and are all armed with Dane flint-lock muskets which are capable of doing considerable damage at short range in the thick bush. Much satisfaction is felt at the attitude of the King of Bekwai. This chief who has always been most loyal, lives one day's journey from Kumassi and could put nearly 5,000 men into the field. Kumassi, which has been completely changed since the British occupation, is commanded by a very strong stone and masonry fort, in which are stored six months' provisions, and is protected by six seven-pounders and four Maxims. The garrison consists of 300 Hausas under Captain Parmeter. Troops from the coast can be on the spot in eight days, and reinforcements are available from Gambaga or Kintampo, in the north. Major Morais is in command at Gambaga, which is 400 miles distant, but the first force to arrive from the north will be troops stationed at Kintampo. This place is 110 miles from Kumassi and can be reached in six days, there being now a road and telegraph there. There are no white troops in Kumassi. No apprehension is felt regarding the safety of any one in the fort.

A despatch from Sir F. Hodgson, received at Accra on April 10, says that his attempt to bring about a peaceful settlement with the Kumassis has failed.

A TRANSPORT IN COLLISION.

THE Union-Castle Steamship Company April 6, received the following telegram from Cape Town:—"Mexican in collision on Thursday morning with steamer Winkfield 80 miles from Cape Town. Mexican abandoned sinking. All hands saved and will be forwarded by Guelph and Tantallon Castle. Most of letters and mails saved. Mexican was going at half speed owing to thick fog."

The Mexican, which left Cape Town at 5-35 on Wednesday, April 4, under the command of Captain B. Copp, carried 107 passengers—namely, 16 first class, 18 second class, and 73 third class. She was built for the Union Line by Messrs. James Laing and Co., of Sunderland, in 1882-83, and had a tonnage of 4,661. In 1885 the Mexican and the Moor of the same line, were converted into armoured cruisers and taken over by the Admiralty for a short time. Otherwise the lifted vessel has always been employed on the Cape mail service.

The transport Winkfield, which was in collision with the Mexican, left the Albert Docks on March 13 with the Northumberland Yeomanry and the Yeomanry Hospital, making a total of 15 officers, 310 men, and 241 horses.

A Reuter telegram from Cape Town, dated April 6, says:—According to further details regarding the disaster to the Maxican, it appears that Wednesday night was very foggy. The Maxican consequently blew her foghorn for three hours and went at half-speed. She heard another foghorn at intervals, but saw no sign of a ship until at 2 on Thursday morning she came in collision with the transport Winkfield. A further telegram says that the Winkfield tried to tow the Mexican, but she was finally abandoned reported in unfavourable condition. The Winkfield had her bow and stem crushed in seriously.

A telegram through Laffan's Agency, dated Cape Town, April 7, says:—"The passengers of the Mexican speak in the highest terms of the behaviour of the Yeomanry on board the Winkfield. As soon as the collision occurred they paraded at attention, and when the safety of the Winkfield was assured they exerted themselves strenuously in saving the passengers of the Mexican. The Winkfield proved to be very poorly supplied with boats."

THE Simla Amateur Dramatic Club has decided to put on "The Manœuvres of Jane" as its first play at the end of May, and it is hoped that Mrs. Wheler, Mrs. Ingulden and Miss Turner will be in the cast. The sale of boxes for the season is fixed for 11th May, and the first matinee will be given on the 14th and 15th. This will consist of "Childhood's Dream" and a variety entertainment.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

THE further examination of Sipido in Brussels on April 6 elicited the fact that three other young men were concerned with him in hatching a plot to shoot the Prince on his way through the city; but he alleged that he fired at the Prince more out of bravado than anything else, some one having bet him 5 frs. that he would not carry out the design. One of these men, named Meert, was arrested, and to a great extent confirmed Sipido's story. It is alleged that investigation has shown that Sipido had no desire to commit the crime, but was instigated by his companions. Even at the station he showed reluctance and refused to fire while the Prince was on the platform. It was only just as the train started that, excited by the taunts of his companions, he jumped on the footboard of the royal saloon and fired his revolver.

An examination of the royal saloon in which the Prince and Princess of Wales travelled has resulted in the discovery of one ball. It is evident that the ball passed about 12 inches over the head of the Prince of Wales and ricocheted against a hand-rest on the opposite side of the saloon. The ball was found in the sofa of the carriage.

The bullet has been shown to the Prince, who examined it with interest. It is a large projectile, about half an inch in length, and somewhat irregular in shape.

Sipido was again under examination in Brussels on Saturday, April 7. A third arrest was made of a man named Meyer, who is charged with being an accomplice in the attempted assassination.

Sipido was taken on April 11 to the Gare du Nord for what is called in the Criminal Code the reconstitution of the scene of the crime. M. Janson, a Senator, is to act as counsel for the defence. The Chambre du Conseil has confirmed the warrant of arrest against Meert.

APPEAL TO THE QUEEN.

The parents of Sipido are stated to have addressed the following petition to the Queen:—

Your Majesty!

Two unhappy parents wish to tell you of their despair and implore your pity. It is a father and a mother who beseech your Majesty to pardon their unfortunate son for the attempt of which he has been guilty. We are poor and even in indigence, but we are honest and neither of us has ever failed in our duty. Our child who has committed this fearful crime is an innocent lad acted on by evil incitements. They have taken advantage of his inexperience. He understands now the character of his act, weeps with us and implores pardon.

O Queen, we have nine children, all still little, and all come to you with the same prayer and the same supplication for to your gracious kindness they look for help. Our child is in prison. The idea of it is too horrible. Have pity on us, have pity on him. His crime is hateful, but he is our child. His heart is good and reproves his act. It seems to us impossible that he can be confounded with criminal wretches. At your knees we pray you to intercede in his favour. He is only 15. He was a most respectful, submissive and loving boy with a heart of gold, knowing nothing, whom they have wickedly deceived by odious lies in inducing him to fire at your most esteemed son, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Great and noble Queen, deign to cast a look of pity on our misery, and our life will be but one outpouring of gratitude and respect for your Most August and Merciful Majesty.

A petition in much the same terms has been sent to the Prince of Wales.

THOUSANDS OF CONGRATULATIONS.

Telegrams of congratulation continue to pour in on the Prince of Wales from all parts of the world, and their number already exceeds 2,000.

The Queen, the "Court Circular" says, has received from all parts of the world congratulations from those who share her Majesty's feelings of the deepest thankfulness for the merciful protection granted to her beloved children, the Prince and Princess of Wales, from the great danger to which they were recently exposed.

At dinner at the Palace at Copenhagen, on April 6, the King of Denmark, in proposing the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, expressed great joy at the escape of his beloved son-in-law and daughter.

The Representatives of the Colonies having sent a joint telegram to the Prince of Wales and the Queen, a message in reply was received from her Majesty, who said she believed they spoke on behalf of a vast proportion of her empire.

The Lord Mayor received a telegram from the Prince, thanking the City for its sympathy.

The Duke and Duchess of Orleans, in the yacht "Marousia," reached Naples on April 6, and, on learning of the attack on the Prince of Wales, the Duke telegraphed to the Prince:—"Landing at Naples I learn the outrage of which you have nearly been the victim. The Duchess of Orleans and I address you our warmest congratulations on having escaped it. Your affectionate cousin, PHILIPPE."

The Duke of Orleans has received a gracious reply from the Prince of Wales to his telegram.

The Prince of Wales on April 6 received the French Minister at Copenhagen, who, acting on telegraphic instructions from President Loubet, came to offer his Royal Highness the congratulations of the French President and nation upon the failure of the attempt made upon the life of his Royal Highness in Brussels.

Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, has sent a telegram expressing the deep regret of the Cape Ministry at the attempt on the Prince of Wales and its great gratification at his Royal Highness's preservation.

In the Portuguese Chamber of Peers on April 7, the President proposed a vote of congratulation to the Prince of Wales on his providential escape at Brussels. The Minister

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GREAT ACTIVITY OF THE ENEMY.

ANOTHER BRITISH MISHAP.

SIX HUNDRED IRISH RIFLES CAPTURED.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT WEPENER.

(Compiled from the Mail papers April 7 to 13.)

THE Boers are displaying the utmost activity in all parts of the field of operations. The district south-east of Bloemfontein appears to be almost entirely in the hands of the enemy.

Another serious mishap to British troops was reported by Lord Roberts on Friday last. On the previous Tuesday three companies of the Royal Irish Rifles and two companies of the 9th Regiment Mounted Infantry, altogether 591 men, were surrounded near Reddersburg—which is about 40 miles due south of Bloemfontein, and some eight or ten miles east of Bethanie railway station—by over three thousand Boers, with five guns. The detachment held out till 9 on Wednesday morning, and then surrendered. Gatacre advanced from Springfontein to their relief, but arrived too late. Two officers were killed and eight men, and a large number wounded. The wounded have been sent by the Boers to Bethanie.

The Boers who effected this capture then advanced on Wepener, which town they attacked in force on Monday morning. The fight lasted all day, and resulted in the enemy being checked. On Tuesday, however, the fighting was renewed. The British garrison at Wepener is commanded by Colonel Dalgetty, the officer who by a brilliant piece of work earlier in the campaign seized Dordrecht. Wepener is close to the Basuto border, and the Natives there are keenly excited over the fighting and the threatened invasion of their country by the Boers.

The enemy are reported to be advancing on Springfontein 2,000 strong, and it is also stated that Bethulie Bridge is menaced by the Boers.

Interesting news has been received from Mafeking this week. Colonel Baden-Powell reports that all is well in the garrison, which experienced the hottest bombardment of the siege on March 27. A despatch from Buluwayo states that Colonel Plumer has approached within six miles of the besieged town, but was compelled to retire to prevent himself from being outflanked.

A telegram from Bloemfontein states that Lieutenant-General Sir William Gatacre is returning to England.

CHANGES IN THE COMMANDS.

RETURN OF GENERAL GATACRE TO ENGLAND.

Bloemfontein, April 10.—General Sir William Gatacre is returning to England. General Sir H. Chermside has been appointed to the command of the Eleventh Division. Several changes are likely to be made in the Brigade commands.—Reuter.

"No reason is assigned in the telegram from Bloemfontein for General Gatacre's return to England. It may possibly be due to the breakdown of his health, or for purely private reasons; but it is certain to be associated in the public mind with Sir William's want of success in the present campaign. General Gatacre went out to the Cape with a high reputation, gained chiefly in the Soudan under Lord Kitchener. He was known as a great believer in hard work, and his constant exercise of his men had earned him the nickname of "backacher." He was nevertheless very popular with the rank and file, and, as a private soldier wrote home, they were willing to follow him to the gates of hell." Sent to Northern Cape Colony, Gatacre, with the small force at his command, was early obliged to give up the strong strategic position of Stormberg, which was thereupon occupied by Commandant Olivier. On the night of December 10 General Gatacre advanced to attack Stormberg. The details of that disastrous engagement will be fresh in the public memory. The men were marched miles out of their way, arrived before the Boer position in an exhausted condition, and fell easy victims to the enemy. The conduct of General Gatacre on this occasion has been sharply criticised by Lord Roberts in a published despatch. Subsequently General Gatacre was enabled to invade the Free State, having by a piece of smart work secured Bethulie Bridge before the Boers could blow it up. He took up his headquarters at Springfontein, and thence at Lord Roberts' orders advanced on April 3 to the help of the Royal Irish Rifles and Mounted Infantry surrounded by the Boers at Reddersburg. General Gatacre arrived too late to prevent the surrender of the force. It was stated yesterday that General Rundle had been ordered to go to Springfontein.

THE DISASTER AT REDDERSBURG.

IRISH RIFLES AND MOUNTED INFANTRY CAPTURED.

The following telegram has been received at the War Office from Field-Marshal Lord Roberts:—

Bloemfontein, April 5, 9 p.m.—Another unfortunate occurrence has taken place resulting, I fear, in capture of a party of infantry, consisting of three companies of Royal Irish Rifles, and two companies of 9th Regiment Mounted Infantry, near Reddersburg, a little to east of Bethanie railway station, within few miles of this place. They were surrounded by stronger force of enemy, with four or five guns. Detachment held out from before noon on 3rd until 9 a. m. on 4th and then apparently surrendered, for it is reported firing ceased at that time. Immediately I heard the news, on the afternoon of the 3rd, I ordered Gatacre to proceed from Springfontein, his present headquarters to Reddersburg, with all possible speed, and I despatched the Cameron Highlanders from here to Bethanie. He arrived at Reddersburg 10-30 a.m., yesterday without opposition, but could get no news of missing detachment. There can be no doubt the whole party have been taken prisoners.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

Bloemfontein, Saturday evening.—Further particulars of the disaster to the British arms at Reddersburg have now reached the head-quarters here. On Tuesday at daylight two companies of the Northumberland Mounted Infantry with three companies of Royal Irish Rifles engaged collecting arms from rebels who had intimated their submission were suddenly fired upon by a large force of Boers. The enemy, who were in possession of three guns, occupied a strong position on a long line of kopjes at Mesters Hoek, four miles east of Reddersburg. Our troops took shelter in a donga, and subsequently gained a position on a small kopje. Although exposed to terrific fire throughout the day they gallantly held their own. Then unequal fight was brought to a temporary close when night closed in. With the hope that relief would arrive the noble band replied to the fierce fusilade of the Boers at daylight.

When the Boers ascertained that their was no British relief column in sight they determined to rush our position on the kopje. In addition to their ammunition being almost exhausted, our men had been without food and water for twenty-four hours, and exposed to severe tropical storms. The Boer onslaught was gallantly met, but in the end the force surrendered. Shortly after the surrender a number of the Boers entered Reddersburg. General Gatacre's column did not arrive on the scene until four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. His scouts captured two of the Boers who had entered Reddersburg. Gatacre's main body numbered only some nine hundred men with a brigade division of artillery. The Boers by this time had been largely reinforced principally by a number of circuit from Ladybrand, who had previously submitted, and their total fighting strength was not less than five thousand men. In view of the enormously overwhelming advantage in point of numbers, General Gatacre did not deem it advisable to deliver an attack and subsequently retired on Bethanie. Colonel Sitwell, with two companies of mounted infantry and a battery of artillery who had left Bethanie at six o'clock on Wednesday morning, heard firing in the direction of Reddersburg, but arrived too late to be of assistance to the doomed companies. The Boers near Reddersburg are now reported to have dispersed and broken up into small parties retiring to the east.

Springfontein, April 7, 11-20.—At Reddersburg, Captain Tennant, the Press censor, was taken prisoner, but was uninjured. Some of the wounded have been brought to Bethanie by the Cape Bearer Company, but the severe cases remain at Reddersburg.

BOER VERSION OF THE FIGHT.

Pretoria, April 6.—A report has been received here to the effect that General De Wet has defeated a large British force at Dewetsdorp, 42 miles south-east of Bloemfontein. He captured 450 prisoners, a large quantity of ammunition and camp equipments and stores, at the same time inflicting heavy loss on the British. The Federal loss was 2 killed and 4 wounded. All is quiet with the other commandos.

VICTORY BY LORD METHUEN.

COLONEL DE VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL KILLED.

THE following telegram from Lord Roberts has been posted at the War Office:—

Bloemfontein, April 5 (11-2-0 p.m.).—Lord Methuen telegraphs from Boshof to-day:—"Surrounded General Villebois and body of Boers to-day; no one escaped. Villebois and seven Boers killed, about eight wounded, fifty-four prisoners.

"Our losses—Killed, Captain Boyle, Oxfordshire ecomanry; Williams, Lincoln Yeomanry; also two other Yeomen. Wounded, about seven. Attack lasted four hours, and corps, behaved very well. Our force composed of Yeomanry, Kimberley Mounted Corps, and 4th Battery Royal Field Artillery."

The "General Villebois" mentioned by Lord Methuen is undoubtedly Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, a French officer with a distinguished career, who went out at the beginning of the war to help the Boers and has since been in command of the foreign mercenaries.

POSITION CARRIED AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

Boshof, April 5.—An engagement took place to-day during a reconnaissance made by the Imperial Yeomanry and the Kimberley Mounted Corps, under Lord Methuen, on the Jacobsdal-road. They encountered the enemy on a kopje nine miles from Boshof. After skirmishing lasting two hours the position was carried at the point of the bayonet. The Boers hoisted the white flag, when the troops reached the top of the kopje, but, as usual, shots were fired afterwards, and an officer of the Imperial Yeomanry was wounded. Fifty prisoners, with horses, ammunition, and a quantity of saddlery, were captured. The British casualties were slight.

HOW VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL WAS CAUGHT.

Kimberley, April 6.—Colonel Peakman and his flying column of Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry and one battery achieved a brilliant little victory yesterday near Boshof. Learning that a detachment of Boers under the command of Commandant Villebois Mareuil, the Frenchman who was for some time Joubert's chief of staff, were moving along the Jacobsdal-road and threatening our communications, Lord Methuen ordered Colonel Peakman to attempt their capture. Our troops made a smart march, at the end of which they completely surprised the enemy. Villebois made a stout resistance, but the Boers were completely surrounded and outmatched in guns and men, and as a fighting force were simply wiped out, not one of them escaping. Fifty-two unwounded prisoners were taken, and the remainder of the enemy were either killed or wounded. Among the killed was the redoubtable Villebois himself, and it is stated several other Frenchmen. The prisoners are mostly foreigners. It is reported here that Villebois had a couple of guns, both of which fell into our hands.

THE ENEMY SURRENDER.

Boshof, Friday, 7-55 a.m.—Lord Methuen was in command, and he immediately sent a body of Kimberley Light Horse to outflank the enemy's position. This was successfully accomplished, and the Boers were soon completely surrounded. Under cover of an effective shell fire from our artillery the same body of Light Horse which had outflanked the enemy advanced towards the kopje, under a heavy fire from the Boers. The progress of the attacking force was, owing to the enemy's stubborn resistance, somewhat slow, and a body of Yeomanry supported the attack. After three and a half hours' heavy fighting the Boers were driven from the kopje, and, seeing that further resistance was useless, they hoisted the white flag and surrendered.

A regrettable incident then occurred. After the white flag had been hoisted, and when our men had made a movement forward to receive the enemy's submission, a number of Boers fired a volley into the Kimberley Light Horse. A few of the Boers fired several rounds after this. There is undoubted truth that the Boers were using soft-nosed and split-tipped bullets, and quantities of these were found on the prisoners.

Perhaps the majority of our prisoners are Boers, but there are Frenchmen, Germans, and Hollanders amongst them. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the gallant behaviour of the Yeomanry, who fought throughout with great skill.

The "Times" correspondent says:—"One British officer was shot dead after the white flag had been hoisted; his murderer was killed."

AN ATTACK TO FOX-HUNTING CALLS.

Further particulars state that it was the Yeomanry's baptism of fire, and they behaved remarkably well. It was (says the correspondent of the "Daily Mail") only a small wandering commando which they surrounded in superior numbers, but they took full advantage of their opportunity, moving under cover and cutting off the enemy's retreat before they knew they were being attacked. Their coolness, steadiness, and sangfroid excited general admiration. They went to the final attack making jubilant hunting noises. Eric Smith, the one-armed colonel of the Bucks, leading his men and waving his helmet to the accompaniment of whoops. Tweifontein is between Boshof and Cronje's old laager. The prisoners say they came from Kroonstad, and are mostly foreigners lately important. They tried to explain away their abuse of the white flag but the facts are undoubted. Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil was buried with military honours on Thursday night alongside our three dead, and Comte De Breda delivered an oration thanking Lord Methuen for his consideration. The prisoners were unprovided with food, but had a cartload of dynamite with them, the object of their expedition being to cut the railway below Kimberley. They had, however, lost their way on the veldt, and when attacked were taken completely by surprise. The prisoners were brought into Boshof on Friday. Many of them were Frenchmen. They presented a bedraggled appearance, owing to a heavy thunderstorm which commenced at the close of the engagement. At parade on Friday morning Lord Methuen warmly complimented his men on their behaviour, and pointed out the lessons to be learnt from the precision of modern rifle fire. Our casualties would have been much heavier had not the men taken advantage of the little cover afforded.

A further telegram from Lord Roberts reports that the officer of the Imperial Yeomanry previously reported killed in the encounter near Boshof is Lieut. A. C. Williams. The Sergeant Patrick Campbell killed is the husband of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress.

ATTACK ON WEPENER.

LORD ROBERTS REPORTS HEAVY BOER LOSSES.

The following telegram from Lord Roberts has been posted at the War Office:—Bloemfontein, April 10.—The enemy have been very active during the past few days. One commando now on the north bank of Orange River, not far from Aliwal North, while another is attacking Wepener. The garrison there is holding out bravely, and inflicted serious loss on Boers yesterday. Major Springer, Cape Mounted Rifles, killed. No other casualties reported as yet. Troops being moved up rapidly. Patrol of six men 7th Dragoon Guards, under Lieut. Wetherley, reported missing since night of April 7.

Lord Roberts, in a later telegram from Bloemfontein date Tuesday, says: Patrol reported missing in my telegram to-day has returned safely.

FIGHTING ALL DAY—ENEMY CHECKED.

Aliwal North, April 9, 9-40 a.m.—An engagement was fought at Wepener to-day. The Boers used a Vickers-Maxim, which did considerable execution at first, but the British guns soon got the range and played great havoc among the enemy. The Boer commando which was at Rouxville has gone to Wepener.

6-50 p.m.—There has been severe fighting all day at Wepener. The enemy have received a check. The casualties on both sides are pretty heavy. Another commando is advancing on Wepener from Dewetsdorp.

Capetown, April 9.—Heavy fighting is in progress at Wepener. The Boers are making a determined effort to surround General Brabrat's Colonial force. The Boers are being largely reinforced.

Aliwal North, April 9.—Small bodies of the enemy have been seen across the river. Near the town of Odendaalstroom the pont has been destroyed. There are two commandoes round Wepener, but only outpost firing has taken place up to the present. A lieutenant of Brabant's Horse has been captured at Rouxville by Boers who had surrendered. The landdrost of the place is also said to have broken his oath. A detachment of the Cape Artillery with three guns and a squadron of the Queenstown Mounted Volunteers arrived to-day. Many Free Staters who had already taken the oath are rejoining the Boer commandoes. The small force of Royal Irish Rifles now here is commanded by Major Allan, who deserves great credit for the skill with which he brought his men out of a difficult position.

Aliwal North, April 9.—The firing at Wepener ceased at half-past two this afternoon. It is believed the Boers have been beaten off. A commando 2,000 strong is marching on Springfontein from the direction of Smithfield.

RENEWED HEAVY FIGHTING.

Aliwal North, April 10, 9-45 a.m.—It is reported that heavy fighting again took place at Wepener this morning. The result is not known. The Boers consist of three commandoes, and have a Vickers-Maxim and other guns.

BRITISH LOSSES AT WEPENER.

Aliwal North, April 10, 10-45 p.m.—The British loss at Wepener yesterday was 11 killed and 41 wounded. Fighting was resumed to-day. The British are holding their own well.—Reuter.

THE BRITISH TROOPS ENGAGED.

Aliwal North, April 10, 11-40 a.m.—The killed in yesterdays' fighting at Wepener included Major Springer, Cape Mounted Rifles. Our force consist of the 1st and 2nd Kaffrarian Reifles of Brabant's Division, the Cape Mounted Rifles a company of the Royal Scots Mounted Infantry, and two 15-pounder guns, two naval 12-pounders, one Hotchkiss, and two-pounders. The political prisoners here have been sent south. A town guard was formed last night. The Troops here consist of Brabant's Headquarters Staff, three companies of the Royal Irish Rifles a squadron of the Kaffrarian Rifles, a squadron of the 2nd Brabant's Horse, all the Border Horse, the Frontier Mounted Rifles, the Komgha-Xlanga and the Queenstown Volunteers, a company of the 3rd Durham Light Infantry, and two guns of the Cape Artillery.

COMMANDANT OLIVIER MOVING SOUTH.

Bloemfoutein, April 10, (3-20 p.m.)—A force under Commandant Olivier is proceeding in a southerly direction to Smithfield. The commandos under General De Wet are marauding the east side of the railway between Kaffir River and Bethanie.

THE SITUATION AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

Bloemfontein, Tuesday.—A force of Boers, numbering several hundreds, have been seen in the neighbourhood of Kaffir River. It is thought that they premeditate a raid upon some of the property in the vicinity. There is already a rapid change in the climate here. The nights are fast becoming colder, and the troops, although somewhat hardened to the rigours of the varying temperature, are greatly in need of warmer clothing. Entrenching is proceeding vigorously on the hills commanding Bloemfontein. Civilian labour is to be utilised.

BOER REPRISALS ON SURRENDERING BURGHERS.

Bloemfontein, Tuesday Afternoon.—Fresh instances are coming to light every day of the stern reprisals which the Transvaalers are taking on burghers who had indicated their subservience to the British rule. A Free State farmer who had taken the oath of allegiance reports that the Boers below Thaba N'chu recently severely punished nine burghers who had desisted from fighting. On the approach of a Boer force the burghers refused to take up arms again in spite of the severe threats of their countrymen, and they were consequently subjected to strict punishment. The greatest bitterness is felt amongst the loyalists everywhere at the determination of those rebels who had surrendered their arms to offer further resistance to the British advance.

THE ENEMY'S NEW TACTICS.

BOER DESIGNS ON BASUTOLAND.

Maseru, April 7.—The Boers who were massed last week near Ladybrand number about 10,000. After seizing Thaba N'chu and the Modder River waterworks this body has now been broken up into several strong divisions which are raiding the Southern Free State and reoccupying small towns which have been evacuated by the British. Their policy appears to be to make rapid movements with little transport. The enemy are looting provisions freely from English farmers and storekeepers and cutting the communications of the British forces.

There are one or two main trunk roads between Bloemfontein and the Caledon River which, if held by the British would act as a barrier between the Boers to the south and north and would sever their communications, and prevent them from receiving fresh supplies and ammunition. Such a move would also cut off telegraphic communication between the divided Boer forces. The greater portion of Brabant's Colonial Division is now at Wepener. There are persistent reports that the Boer forces are preparing a flank movement to get round the British position at Wepener. To accomplish this they intend, it is reported, to force an entry into Basutoland and mask their movements by one of our roads. Any such attempt will be resisted by the Basutoland Government.

Assistant Commissioner, Griffith, has returned from an urgent mission along the Basutoland border towards Wepener. He reports that the country is quiet and orderly, but that firm preparations are being made to resist an advance by the Boers.

THE REBELLION IN WESTERN CAPE COLONY.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF UPINGTON.

Carnarvon, April 5.—Great satisfaction is expressed here at the occupation of Upington by our forces. The country is now being thoroughly settled. The Kenhardt rebles completely wrecked the farm of Lat River, belonging to Field Cornet van Niekerk, who had remained loyal. The rebels are reported to be very repentant. It is said that Mr. Schroder, member of Parliament, would not believe that troops were approaching Upington, and when the fact was reported to him declared that no British could come there. He has disappeared, but it is hoped that he will be caught.

BOER THREATS TO DESTROY PROPERTY.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION BY LORD ROBERTS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Chamberlain, answering Mr. Kimber, said that on the 20th ulto., Lord Roberts issued a proclamation warning all persons in the territories of the South African Republic and Orange Free State that if they authorised or were guilty of wanton destruction or damage to public or private property, or assisted in such destruction or damage, they will be held responsible in person and property for all such acts.

The details which have reached Capetown regarding the disaster at Koorn Spruit serve (says the correspondent of the "Times") to bring out clearly the marvellous cleverness of the Boers no less than the marvellous carelessness and improvidence of our officers, whom, it would seem, no series of disasters will ever teach to keep wideawake. The Boers in Colonel Broadwood's rear drove his force into the party at the drift exactly as partridges are driven to the gun. As the cliffs [illegible] each waggon went down the hollow the Boers quietly covered the drivers and pointed where to drive to, so as not to block the convoy. When the guns arrived the trap was all clear again for their reception. To quote the words of one present: "It was just like walking into a cloak-room. The Boers politely took your rifle and asked you kindly to steps on one side, and there was nothing else you could do."

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Maseru, April 8.—I have learned the following particulars of the fight at Koorn Spruit on March 31 from a prisoner who fell into the hands of the Boers. This man, who is an extremely intelligent native, and who made good his escape very cleverly, says that in order to entrap the British force the Boers placed themselves in a terrible trap, from which they would never have escaped had their presence been detected and had measures been taken to attack them. The Boers, he says, were huddled up with their horses in a deep spruit and were afraid to put their heads up to fire. A Field Cornet went so far as to suggest that they were being surrounded and that they should bolt so long as they had time. Others said that they should wait a bit and perhaps they would scare the soldiers.

The Boers, according to my informant, suffered considerable loss. The native describes a duel which he witnessed in the course of the engagement between two Boers and two soldiers. Both the Boers were killed, one of them being sliced through the shoulder by a sword cut and the other received a thrust from a lance.

The prisoner was grazed by a bullet when made to stand up in order to allow his shoulder to be used as a rifle rest and his body to form a shield for Boer marksmen.

BOER ADVANCE IN NATAL.

NEW POSITIONS NEAR ELANDS LAAGTE.

News from Ladysmith says that the Boers have come south of the Biggarsberg range and are posting heavy guns on Knights Hill, four miles north of Elands Laagte. They have strongly fortified and entrenched the vicinity of Wessels Nek Station. They have got heavy cannon in position. The enemy are also reported to be strongly entrenched at Helpmakaar.

Pietermaritzburg, April 8, 3-25 p.m.—On Friday last a patrol from Bethune's column came into contact with a Boer patrol. We shot one man and captured two. The Boers are still in the Biggarsberg above Pomeroy, their estimated force being 18 guns and 20,000 men.

Ladysmith, April 10.—Heavy firing was heard early this morning from the direction of Sundays River. The firing continued for a few hours. No details have yet been received. A Kaffir, has arrived at Ladysmith from Newcastle, states that the Boers have been busy for some time in getting guns into position on the Biggarsberg.

Pietermaritzburg, April 10.—Heavy cannonading commenced this morning at Elands Laagte.—Exchange Company's Special Telegram.

"LONG TOM" AGAIN IN POSITION.

Ladysmith, April 10.—The Boers opened fire early this morning. They sent several shells into the British camp at Elands Laagte from three different positions widely separated from each other. The shells fell in the Volunteer's camp but did no damage. The cavalry mounted infantry, and infantry moved out to reconnoitre, and found the enemy in large force and strongly fortified. The naval 4.7 guns replied to the fire of the Boers, who have got "Long Tom" again in position.

NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

AWAITING THE RELIEF FORCE.

A telegram from Mafeking, dated March 27, was printed in the "Daily Chronicle" on Monday. The correspondent writes cheerfully. Our troubles (he says) are nearly over now. We have been through tedious, trying times. Fortunately, the food supply is sufficient to prevent serious consequences. We have been on short rations for the past two months, but there is no difference in the spirit of the garrison. The feeling that prompted our taking up arms last October has continued unabated throughout the siege. The enemy's attacks only knitted us firmer together. One error in your contemporaries should be corrected. They have said that there was plenty of farinaceous food here. The truth is that this was the only supply of which we were short. In consequence, the children have suffered more than the men.

Since December the day's allowance of bread was eight ounces for a man, four ounces for a woman, and two ounces for a child. In the past six weeks there has been a difficulty in keeping up the supply. We were forced to use oats of a kind that was useless except for horses, and for those only if they were not particular. This was mixed with bran and meal-ies badly crushed, as we had not a proper machine for the purpose. The result was a coarse hard sub-tance of the colour of ginger bread and the consistency of Norwegian pine. Naturally sons suffered from colonitis. The heavy rains of this season were very bad for the men in the trenches. They were often waist deep in water throughout the night. Still we generally had a good average in hospital; fifty out of a total of 2,300, Europeans.

SPEEDY RELIEF EXPECTED.

All our troubles are now forgotten in view of speedy relief. Everyone is excited, and we are preparing a reception for the relief forces, which are reported to be only two hours' ride to the north, and three days march to the south. The enemy, after having been very quiet for two weeks, treated us this morning to nearly one hundred shells from a big gun, a ninety-four pounder, similar to Long Tom of Natal, besides a big demonstration for six or eight other pieces of various calibre's. We have had trouble in feeding the natives. This was caused by the influx of refugee boys, who were previously working at the Transvaal mines, etc. This was overcome by getting a thousand men and many women through Boer lines. The remainder are fed at our soup kitchen, gratuitously if necessary. We have used up many of our horses, but the natives are well fed and contented.

BESIEGERS DESERTING.

Our scouts report that the Boers debated about leaving Mafeking a month ago. However, they were persuaded by Snyman to remain in the hope of our surrendering. Nevertheless, plenty of them deserted, and all would have departed only for the Dutch deserters from our garrison, who reported a failing off in our food supply. This raised their hopes of starving us out. Nevertheless, they cannot keep the burghers all here. The daily desertions were specially noticeable after some successful sniping, when our sharpshooters succeeded in picking off a few Boers. There were numerous desertions in the few following days. This, with the force drawn off by Cronje for the operations before Kimberley, reduced the enemy's investing force from 7,000 to about 2,000. The Boers have reinforced their trenches with natives, to whom in many instances they have handed Mausers and taken to the old Martinis themselves. The cause is stated to be that the older Boers are afraid of the Mauser, through accidents occurring. The same correspondent sends a message to the "Daily Mail" of date April 1. Rations (he says) are fearfully short, and the bread is getting darker every day like the colouring on a meerschaum pipe. The enemy newspapers—old but welcome. They were on view yesterday (Saturday, town. Our men visited the evacuated forts and brought in a bundle of March 31) in the office of the "Mafeking Mail," and scores of people were all day perusing them. The total attendance was several hundred.

"WOLF" AT WORK.

The enemy's musketry is confined now to the outposts. They were very busy on Sunday and Monday. This morning we opened the ball with the 5-in. howitzer, the "Wolf" cast here, and twenty rounds of 16 lb., shell fired at the enemy's big gun in the fort woke them up. They fired some dozens of rounds from the 94-pounder, but their practice was worse than ever. We saw an ambulance busy afterwards in the enemy's lines. Our casualties were nil. Inspector Browne, of the Cape Police, sustained flesh wounds in the arm this morning from a Mauser bullet. It is reported that 300 Boers were seen coming from the western direction. It is supposed that they have been beaten by Colonel Plumer.

There was yesterday an exhibition of needlework, paintings, sketches, photograhs, models, musical, poetical, and prose competitions—everything done during the siege. Colonel Baden-Powell exhibited a very smart collection of sketches, hitting cleverly the salient points characteristic of the town and the chief incidents of the siege.

On Saturday there was a meeting of the Town Council and the Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor presiding, for the consideration of applications for compensation by the inhabitants here for losses incurred through the siege. It was decided to form a joint Committee and formulate a request to be forwarded to the Imperial Government, asking that their losses might be recouped, otherwise the position of many here, formerly substantial men, will become serious. The estimated damage to the houses is £100,000, other losses to the inhabitants £100,000, and compensation due to the municipality £250,000—total, a quarter of a million.

THE DEFENCE OF THE TOWN.

ENEMY DRIVEN OUT OF THE BRICKFIELDS.

Details of the fight at Mafeking for the possession of the brickfields (already briefly reported) are furnished by Reuter's correspondent in a despatch, dated March 24. The correspondent says:—Last night the enemy abandoned their fortified positions at the brickfields, which were then occupied and dismantled by our men. The whole of yesterday's firing was continuous from our Hotchkiss gun, Major Panzera, laying and firing the gun himself, emplaced it within 200 yards of the enemy's main work, and kept up a rapid fire upon them. Our machine gun was playing all day upon the trenches in the brickfields and the advanced trenches to the east of the town, which the enemy were dismantling preparatory to their abandonment. To this fire the Boers replied with a persistent fusilade, which continued until nine o'clock at night, when there was a lull.

At ten o'clock an acetylene searchlight, built by the railway men, was erected at the main work. As this did not draw the fire of the enemy. Lieutenant Murray and Trooper Mallalen, of the Cape Police, went to reconnoitre. Reaching the enemy's sap, they crowled on their hands and knees, and discovered that it had been abandoned. Continuing along the connecting trench they cautiously approached the rear of the main work. This also they found had been evacuated, evidently in a hurry, for quantities of biltong and biscuits had been left there, as well as a number of newspapers. Returning immediately the two men reported to headquarters by telephone.

Captain Browne, of the Cape Police, with a working party, was sent to dismantle the trench, accompanied by Sergeant Page, of the Protectorate Regiment. It was Page's mission to discover a large mine which had been laid by himself and Mr. Kiddy, the electrician, before the siege began in the vicinity of this work. On reaching the mine Sergeant Page discovered that the Boers had dug up and possessed themselves of the dynamite. Suspecting that the evacuated trench was mined, he searched it carefully, and discovered a copper wire leading towards the enemy's line. He made haste to cut it. Then tracing it into the trench he found 950 pounds of war gelatine and dynamite, which the enemy had clearly intended to explode at an opportunate moment.

NEWS OF CRONJE AND BLOEMFONTEIN.

The native working party revelled in the Boer biscuits and biltong, while our men with deligh obtained news from the latest papers o Lord Robert's entry into Bloemfontein, with details of Commandant Cronje's surrender, and of the relief of Ladysmith. Siege postage stamps have been issued, and a regular system of despatch runners has been instituted. The stamps are surcharged a higher value, with the words "Mafeking besieged." The scarcity of gold has rendered it necessary to produce £1 notes, which are now in circulation. They were printed by a photographic process. Letters may now be posted in the town to the outposts or any other part of the defences.

ENEMY'S SIEGE GUN SILENCED.

In a later telegram Reuter's correspondent mentions an unsuccesful attempt made by the Boers to ambush the garrison, and adds:—This morning (March 26) two of our guns which had been emplaced overnight in the vicinity of the works captured from the enemy opened fire on MacMullin's laager on the main line of the Boer trenches and the enemy's siege gun, all of which from our new positions were within the range of our guns. The object of this was to draw the fire of the siege gun and find out whether it were disabled or without ammunition, and also to draw the fire of the men in the enemy's trenches and gain a notion of their numbers. The enemy's rifle fire was not very vigorous, but their siege gun replied promptly, though with erratic aim. Eventually, however, it was silenced by our gunners.

THE ISOLATION OF THE TOWN.

Lady Sarah Wilson, in a message to the "Daily Mail," dated Mafeking, March 23, says:—

Although the white population here is on a very restricted diet, every measure has been taken to alleviate distress, the numerous soup kitchens being able to feed all applicants. The Boers are round here in as strong a force as ever, in spite of their falling back slightly from the town in consequence of the approach of Colonel Plumer's column. Since hearing of the relief of other towns so splendidly effected, our isolation is all the more felt. Colonel Plumer is almost within striking distance. It is quite possible that with his small force and long line of communication he may not be able to effect an entrance, and even if he does the town would not necessarily be relieved, as the Boers still hold the railway, and the smallness of our garrison makes it impossible for us to facilitate his approach.

BOER REPORTS.—SORTIE OF KAFFIRS.

Pretoria, April 7.—It is reported from Mafeking that a band of armed Kaffirs got out of the town through the burghers' lines on the night of the 5th inst. They were followed and surrounded in the bush, and shelled with a Maxim-Nordenfeldt. The Boers then stormed the position, killing 31 of the Kaffirs, who fought stubbornly. Skirmishes are reported from the Biggarsberg and the Free State, but most of them were between patrols.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

INTERESTING DETAILS.—HOT SHELLING.

Bulawayo, March 31.—The Government has received report from Mafeking, dated March 26, stating:—Enemy tried to draw us out by withdrawing forces on 24, following which, with Krupp gun, they appeared in hollow, where they expected our flank. Close investment continues, with desultory shelling and Maxim fire day and night on east face of town. The enemy evacuated one of their advanced trenches on 22nd. We occupied it, and mounted a gun within 300 yards of their main position, whence we hope to drive them.

Colonel Baden-Powell is issuing special postage stamps. The health and spirits of the garrison are good, not withstanding continued trench work and reduced rations.

The following despatch was received by Colonel Nicholson last night from Colonel Baden-Powell:—Mafeking, March 27.—All well here. The enemy to-day are giving us the hottest shelling of the siege. Parties of dismounted Boers have threatened to attack various points, but afterwards retired, although we lay low, hoping to draw them on. Our casualties are slight up to the present. During the past week we have pushed back the enemy's remaining advanced trenches, so that the town is now comparatively free from musketry fire. All promises well for the eventual cutting off of this force of the enemy if we can hold Snyman here.

FINAL ATTEMPT TO REDUCE THE TOWN.

Mafeking, March 27.—Last night we received news of the advance of the Southern Relief Column. The enemy opened fire at sunrise this morning from seven guns—five nine-pounders, one twelve-pounder, and a hundred-pounder. The most vigorous bombardment which we have experienced during the seige ensued. The Boer seige gun alone has fired over sixty rounds already. Under cover of their artillery fire the enemy made an advance upon the northern face of our works, but retired precipitately on coming within rifle range. An advance was also made upon the south-western posts, which were commanded by McKenzie, but the enemy were repulsed with one casualty. The force under Jan. Cronje is evidently falling back before the advance of the relief column from the south, and together with the two commandos retiring before Colonel Plumer, is concentrating upon us for a final attempt to reduce the town. All the forts and outlying positions are manned. The whole garrison is standing to arms, and everybody is under cover. We are covinced that this is the enemys last attempt. We have other advices from Mafeking up to date April 1, and it is known that the Boers attack mentioned in the telegram above failed. The garrison, however, appears to be building vain hopes on rumours of the immediate advance of a relief column from the south. The "Daily News" correspondent at Mafeking says that: Dapiste the length of the siege, our casualties from wounds and disease are not heavy. The daily average of Europeans incapacitated from duty amounts to 2½ per cent. The native average is slightly over the normal. The damage done to the buildings by the bombardment is terrible. The loss of life is remarkably small, considering that the enemy have sent in 1,400,94lb. shells to date (April, 1).

(To be concluded.)

THE WEPENER ENGAGEMENT.

MESSAGE FROM KITCHENER.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

THE enemy lost heavily in the first day's fighting at Wepener, and next day their big gun was knocked over, the successful shot apparently causing them some casualties. Heavy cannonading was resumed, but no further details have been received of our losses, which leads to the hope that they are not severe.

The garrison is still well holding its own, and Lord Kitchener, who paid a visit to Aliwal North yesterday, sent to the Wepener force a sympathetic message hoping for an early change in their circumstances. All is reported quiet on the Basutoland border.

Our telegrams from Natal give details of further activity on the part of the enemy. The Boer position has been ascertained to extend over fully 15 miles along a continous row of hills. Skirmishing took place yesterday. There was also considerable artillery firing, but our gunners replied with effect. It is said that the enemy are desirous of cutting the Sunday's River camp off from Ladysmith, and attempts will probably be made in this direction.

Lord Roberts, in an official telegram, says Gen. Buller reports that the enemy attacked his right flank while he was engaged in changing his position, but our artillery silenced their guns and they did not press the attack. The British loss was four killed and eight wounded.

In another message Lord Roberts gives the substance of a further report from Lord Methuen respecting the affair east of Boshof on April 5, and says that Lord Methuen speaks in high terms of the manner in which the Imperial Yeomanry and the Kimberley Mounted Corps behaved.

A report was circulated in Pretoria on Tuesday, that Col. Baden-Powell is dead, but this sinister rumour is entirely unconfirmed.

The rebellion in the north-western districts of Cape Colony is now declared to be at an end.

Aliwal North, April 11, 9 P.M.

Lord Kitchener paid a visit to Aliwal North this afternoon. He inspected the positions across Frere Bridge, in company with Gen. Brabant and his staff, and sent a sympathetic message to the Wepener garrison, hoping for an early change in their circumstances. Lord Kitchener left Aliwal North to-night.—Reuter's Special Service.

Maseru, April 11.

Firing was again heard at Maseru yesterday and to-day coming from the direction of Wepener, but it was not so heavy as that on Monday. The Boers are said to have been reinforced. The casualties are not known, although natives report that the Boer loss is severe.

All is quiet on the Basutoland border.—Reuter's Special Service.

HORSES AND MULES FOR THE FRONT

New York, April 12.

Purchases of mules and horses for the British troops in South Africa are still being made. Three thousand mules will be shipped to the Cape in April, and a number of cavalry horses are to leave Galveston for South Africa shortly.—Central News.

BOER ATTACK NEAR ELANDSLAAGTE.

ENEMY'S STRONG POSITION.

Elandslaagte, April 11.

When the Boers opened fire yesterday on our camp the Irregular Horse were manœuvring, no movement on the part of the enemy being expected. There were very few casualties on our side, owing to the excellent manner in which the troops took advantage of cover. The infantry moved out with confidence and the front of the enemy's position was searched by musketry fire.

During the night the enemy set the grass on two hills almost on their extreme wing alight. It is difficult to understand the object of the Boers. It is presumed that yesterday's demonstration was the result of restlessness in their ranks.

From the position which they disclosed it was seen that they extended over fully 15 miles along a continuous row of hills from Jonono's Kop on our left to a kopje commanding Sunday's River bridge on our right. During the night the enemy apparently moved most of their cannon. This was confirmed by a native who came in this morning.

The South African Light Horse to-day were posted in the advanced breastworks made by our infantry. Early in the morning a patrol of about 50 Boers came within 500 yards of a squadron on our left. Our men opened fire and maintained it briskly for half-an-hour.

The enemy show every sign of activity again. I saw them hiding in small groups over the face of the kopjes, and a waggon drawn by mules was about two o'clock being forced on to a position on our left, where a gun was posted yesterday.

A column of dust was raised and the conclusion was arived at that the gun was again being moved

THE FAR EAST.

CHINA.

PEKIN, April 5 (*Times*).—In deference to the request of Li Hung Chang, the present Chinese Ministers in London and Washington will retain their posts for some time longer.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

Washington, April 7—(*Reuter*).—Mr. Conger, the United States Minister at Pekin, has sent no information to the State Department touching the reported concerted action by himself and the representatives of certain other Powers regarding the Boxers, but it is known here that nothing has been done by him to commit the United States to combined action. Mr. Conger's instructions enable him to make as strong a representation as he deems necessary of the desire of the United States Government that full protection be extended to United States citizens, and it was fully competent for him to coach his demand in strong language, and even to intimate the intention of the United States to undertake to supply through their own agents the protection needed should the Chinese Government fail to provide it. He might have acted upon precisely the same lines as the representatives of other Powers, but the officials at the State Department are confident that he has not acted in concert with them, as he is specially instructed that he must act upon his own responsibility, and under no circumstances join the other foreign representatives in concerted action. The Government also have no information of Mr. Conger having summoned a force to Pekin from the United States warships.

Berlin, April 9—(*Reuter*).—The "National Zeitung" says that the report that the British, American, French and German Ambassadors at Pekin had presented to the Tsung-li-Yamen an identical Note demanding the complete suppression of the "Boxers" Society within two months is incorrect. "The four Powers," says the journal, "have presented a Note at Pekin demanding that measures should be taken against certain sects. It remains to be seen what answer China will give."

Washington, April 11.—The United States warship Bennington has been ordered to Chinese waters.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The "Kolnische Zeitung" writes as follows on the subject of French designs in China:—

Since the occupation of Kwang Chau Bay by the French, the endeavour of France to take possession of all the territory enclosing the Gulf of Tonquin has become continually more manifest. This would mean the incorporation of a small portion of the province of Kwang-si, as well as of the greater part of Kwang tung, including the seizure of the open port of Pakhoi. The possessor of Pakhoi has the key to Kwang-si Yunuan, Szechuen, and Kiao-chau, and also dominates the whole of Western China; especially as trade centres more and more round Pakhoi, because of the increasing depredations of pirates on the West River. France has now made her preparations for taking possession of Pakhoi as easily as possible. A French mission has convinced the adult population of France's good-will towards them; while a French school, in which the children are taught the French language gratis, tries to establish its influence over the young. Germany would have no objection to the annexation were there not important German interests at stake. In the first place, an important German firm is established at Pakhoi, and there is a German Mission of 12 members there—a total of 15 Germans in all. If Pakhoi becomes French, it means the extinction of everything German there. The German school will cease, and with it an important factor in German interests.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Victoria, B. C., April 5 (*Laffan*).—The Oriental Steamship Company has received advices to the following effect:—Political leaders and the press of Japan no longer conceal their opinion that war with Russia seems inevitable, but that the first blow must be struck by Russia; foreign residents are leaving by the treaty ports in scores, and in the event of Hong Kong financiers demanding exorbitant rates of interest, conditions will be more disturbed than during the period preceding the outbreak of war between China and Japan; the Mikado is stated to be mobilising a torpedo fleet, and hastening the despatch of naval and military supplies to various bases; meanwhile, Russia is making feverish haste to complete the Trans-Siberian Railway, on which work is continued day and night; it is also stated that the Russian Government is negotiating at Pekin for the purchase of the interior Chinese Railway.

Shanghai, April 5 (*Dalziel*).—Ominous preparations continue to be made by the Russian and Japanies War Departments.

The officials of the former are making strenuous efforts to fill Port Arthur with grain, even at war panic prices. To do this they are importing wheat from North China.

As regards Japan, the Government has called out the Naval Reserves for service during the approaching manœuvres, in which the entire fleet will be engaged.

The determined attitude of Japan has momentarily arrested Russian demands in Corea.

RUSSIA AND COREA.

Yokohama, April 7 (*Reuter*).—According to advices from Seoul, an agreement has been concluded whereby Russia disavows any design to obtain a port on the island of Quelpart, Corea promising not to concede such a port to any other Power.

Yokohama, April 10 (*Times*).—Russia is seeking to obtain from the Corean Government a guarantee of the absolute non-alienation of Ko-je-do island near Fusan. This demand does not point to anything in the nature of a sphere of influence.

Reuter's Agency, learns that the negotiations which have been proceeding between Russia, Corea, and Japan for the acquisition by the first-named Power of a port at Masampho have led to no result owing to the support lent by Japan to Corea in the latter's opposition to the demands. The Russian Government, having failed in this respect, has now asked that Corea should engage not to cede the island of Ko-je-do to any foreign country. This stipulation is, however, not regarded with favour by the Japanese, and the negotiations are understood to be not yet completed. Nothing is known in diplomatic circles of any question concerning the island of Quelpart.

THE PHILIPPINES.

New York, April 6 (*Reuter*).—A telegram to the Post from Washington says there is no doubt that General Otis has been ordered home. General MacArthur will succeed him in the military command, while the civil authority will be largely exercised by the Commission.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CLOTHING OF INDIAN CAMP FOLLOWERS.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, April 6,—Captain Norton asked the Secretary of State for India; Whether he is now in a position to state the result of his inquiries as to the camp followers in the late Indian frontier campaign having been deprived at the close of the campaign of the warm clothing issued to them; and whether, inasmuch as this clothing was sold for small sums, these men, many of whom are now serving in South Africa, will be allowed in future to retain it.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Government of India have reported that, under the rules in force during the frontier campaign of 1897-98, followers who served until the end of the campaign were allowed to retain their field service clothing, except leather belts, haversacks, water-bottles, and waterproof sheets. But for the future the Government of India have decided that they shall be allowed to retain their clothing with the exception of leather belts and waterproof sheets only.

ANGLICAN CHURCHES IN INDIA.

On Monday, April 9.—Mr. Carvell Williams asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the consecration of churches in India renders illegal the performance therein of services other than those of the Church of England; and, if not, will Government churches be used as heretofore under the control of the military authorities for services for her Majesty's troops.

Mr. Brodrick (who answered the question in the absence of Lord G. Hamilton) said:—The hon. member will find full information on the subject in the papers to-day laid on the table. The consecration by the Church of England of churches in India does not prevent other denominations from using them, provided they do so with the assent of the ecclesiastical authority to whom those buildings have been transferred. This principle equally applies to all other churches which have been handed over to other denominations for their special use. There has been no departure under the new rules from past practice, except that the autorities of the Church of England are prepared to assent to a more liberal use by other denominations of the churches appeartaining ot them than was previously the case.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mrs. Samuel Smith.—Excise Administration (India) —To call attention to the administration of Excise in India, by which many liquor shops are being opened in various parts of India in direct violation of the expressed protest of the neighbourhood and in contradiction of the declared policy of the Government of India, as formulated in their despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 29, Feb. 4, 1890, and to move a resolution.

On going into Committee of Ways and Means:—Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To move to leave out all after "That," in order to add "in the opinion of this House the military appropriations in aid paid by India, in addition to the payment by that country of the cost of the British Army in India, are excessive and unjust to India."

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.—Distress in India.—That the spread of famine and scarcity over extensive areas and affecting millions of inhabitants in India, although recuring at irregular intervals, may be regarded as a certain calamity to which that country is periodically exposed; that the disastrous consequences of such visitation are rendered unconquerable by the fact that an unusually large proportion of its population is allowed to remain dependent for its livelihood upon agricultural labour exclusively, whereas nearly all other industrial pursuits for which the natural resources of the country offer wide scope are neglected; that one of the most effective methods by which the rigour of the famines could be modified, and the buying power of the people now succumbing to them increased, would be to enable large classes of the agricultural population to pursue other industries; and that, therefore, it is the opinion of this House that the Government of India should adopt measures for the elementary, industrial and technical instruction of the poorer communities, so as to fit them for more profitable manual labour in other directions besides agriculture.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS.

Berlin, April 10 "Standard".—The probability of an early *raphrochement* between England and France seems to be regarded here with some uneasiness. At any rate the semi-official papers are remarking that they have, of late, repeatedly called attention to the endeavour of certain politicians in Paris and London to bring about a reconciliation between France and England. One of these organs says:—If these tendencies do not at present justify our announcing, as near at hand, the revival of the alliance between the Western Powers, the actors in Paris and London are less to blame for this than the confused hubbub of the French and English Press. The former—especially the Nationalist organs—indulge themselves, as opportunity offers, in violent attacks on Albion's greed for gold and land, whereupon the British Press answers by complaining of an anti-British conspiracy on the Continent. This, however, cannot deceive us about the fact that in Paris and London politicians are at work to bring about, as a beginning at least, a reconciliation between England and France, on which, perhaps, an alliance might be built later on.

After dwelling on the fact that certain Paris letters to London papers represent M. Delcasse as siding with the "Revanchard," M. Deschanel, the "Berliner Post" continues:—It is, indeed, a fact, that that turn of affairs, in reference to which M. Delcasse pointed out that in the event of a conflict between France and England, the victor would not reap the fruit, but another—and who else could the other be than Germany—was cordially received by the senators. On the other hand, it is doubly interesting to note how the reception of M. Delcasse's speech in the Senate is regarded by the English Press. This speech has awakened but a feeble echo on the other side of the Channel.

Most of the Russian papers also comment on the possibility of an Anglo-French *rapprochement*. "The "Novosti, for instance, says:—At present, the Anglo-German relations have clearly defined themselves. They can be called outwardly satisfactory, but penetrated with reciprocal mistrust. This mistrust is expressed in the increased armaments which are to meet all contingencies. It is intelligible that England is trying to make up for her losses with German and France. Thus can be explained England's courting of France. In the last few days, this movement has become, even to the most biassed Frenchman, so clear as to be indisputable. All the unpleasantness of which the English Press has of late complained is for the time forgotten, and the French Ambassador delivered a speech in London, in which he took pains to show that, despite collisions in various questions, England and France must live at peace and unity with each other.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Paris, April 8 ("Central News").—A despatch from Algiers states that a French force, under Col. Bertrand, has occupied the village of Igli. They met with practically no resistance. It is feared Morocco will resent this French intrusion, as she regards Igli as within the Moorish sphere of influence.

The "Standard" correspondent at Odessa telegraphs (April 10):—

One of the chief and somewhat angrily discussed topics in political circles at St. Petersburg just now is what is described as the "suspicious obscurantism of the newly developed cordiality of the relation between the Quai d'Orsay and Downing Street with regard to the active and forward new departure of French policy in Morocco.

M. Delcasse is inferentially accused of playing a double role and of treating Russia with an unfriendly lack of candour and confidence in having, presumably, made a secret convention with England, and something of the same kind with Spain, for the sake of an aggressively free hand in the North African Sultanate. Otherwise, it is argued, neither of those two Powers would allow France's military operations in Morocco to proceed unchallenged. M. Delcasse is reminded that Russia has also certain interests in that region.

Reflecting this feeling in Government circles, the "Bourse Gazette" observes that—

"Whatever the nature of the secret bargain which France would appear to have made with England in respect of Morocco, we may rest assured that is at the future cost of the South African Boer Republics. From the standpoint of the noble traditions of which France is justly proud, her present procedure in Northern Africa is simply and inexplicably monstrous. We must wait the further development of France's ulterior purpose to enlighten us; but; whatever the result we are perfectly well assured that it cannot possibly redound to the credit or honour of the French Republic."

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

Constantinople, April 7 ("Times").—The Ambassadors' Collective Note, which was presented maintains their previous declaration regarding the impossibility of altering the Customs duties except by agreement, but adds that if the Porte formulates proposals the Ambassadors will transmit them to their Governments for consideration.

Constantinople, Apiil 6 (Reuter). Now that the demands of Russia regarding the construction of Railways in Anatolia have been agreed to, it is considered very probable that France will put forward similar claims for railway construction in Syria. Advices from St. Petersburg state that Russia has promised to support France in this matter.

April 7.—Fresh evidence is daily forthcoming of the increasing discontent aroused in different parts of the empire by the new surtax of six per cent. on imports, and popular ebullitions are apprehended.

Constantinople, April 8 ("Standard")—There is a persistent rumour that Russia is asking Turkey for coaling stations at Rhodes and Tenedos. If this is true, it should be viewed in conjunction with the mobilisation of the Black Sea Fleet, which it seems, is still in progress. The actual state of affairs in Russia cannot need to coaling stations in the Mediterranean, and if she is asking for them it would appear to argue either that she has obtained, or means to obtain, access to that sea.

The "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung" devotes an article to the attack upon fortified positions in relation to the war, and proposes to pursue the subject. It remarks that this matter is supremely important, and that it is eminently desirable to draw lessons from the operations in order that the peace training of the army may be supplemented by the fruit of experience. The difficulty of the attack has grown with the increased efficiency of weapons, and the advantage of the defensive is now very considerable. Everything in the course of the war, which tended more and more to become a war of positions, has shown how enormously the power of modern armaments surpasses that of the weapons of a few years ago; and the "Heeres-Zeitung," remarks that we have failed in all our attacks upon well prepared positions, and that we should have suffered a good deal if the Boers had been able or willing to act on the offensive after our reverses. The geographical conditions of South Africa, as the Berlin organ says, lend themselves in an extraordinary degree to defensive operations, and we have constantly been obliged to attack under difficulties. In the German army, we are told, the spirit of the offensive is very strong and, notwithstanding the greater difficulties that are now found in the attack, that spirit must be maintained. The events in South Africa have brought no surprises to Germans, whose peace operations and trials had demonstrated to them the conditions that are now so clearly seen. The first thought of the assailant is naturally that he must attempt no frontal attack, but it has so happened in South Africa that frontal attacks have been made with great loss, and in Natal, when we attempted to turn the position, we found that the Boers, owing to their mobility and excellent intelligence service, had been able practically to change front to meet us. There, says the "Heeres-Zeitung," the enemy showed their best qualities on the defensive, and remarks that their fault was in not advancing to make a decisive counter-attack. Our contemporary is full of admiration for the personal qualities of the Boer as a soldier, and it concludes that Mounted Infantry, such as the enemy's forces were largely composed of, are the arms most likely to be wanted in modern wars.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

ADMIRALTY, April 3.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22 1870 Lieut W J Jan 29 1900 Naval Instructor J M Pask B A has been placed on the Retired List at his own request

April 4

Acting Sub Lieut F C Harvey has been confirmed in the rank of sub lieut in her Majesty's fleet. The undermentioned staff surgs have been prom to the rank of fleet surg in her Majesty's fleet:—W M Lory W S Lightfoot

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve Lieut F A Lovell has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. The undermentioned sub lieuts have been prom to the rank of lieut:—J D Spain C K Sergent A E S Hambelton

April 5

Royal Naval Reserve—The following acting sub lieuts have been confirmed as sub lieuts:—H Calder W L Kelly E O Burn Esq to be engineer

Royal Naval Reserve—J McLeod to be assist engineer

April 6

Assist Paymr E G Whillier has been placed on the Retired List. The undermentioned assist paymrs have been prom to the rank of paymr in her Majesty's fleet—namely:—C F Pollard F W Hammond A W Claxton S B Hinshelwood E A Bremner F Lonn

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub Lieut P A Graham Kell has been confirmed as sub lieut. The following gentlemen have been appointed sub lieuts—namely:—G R Metcalfe H Webb L W Pooley W F Morgan W Marshall A Stanger W A Norman V R d'Almeida Campos W K McAlpine T G Child C W Burleigh

April 9.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Lieut W J V Hudson has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of commander Assist Eng J A W Bouneville has been prom to be acting eng in her Majesty's fleet The undermentioned clarks have been prom to the rank of assist paymr in her Majesty's fleet:—A E E Fluder A T Larcom Nye.

WAR OFFICE April 6.

Royal Horse Guards—Ridingmr and Hourry Capt W H King from 21st Lancers to be ridingmr vice Hourry Lieut C J Ashley placed on temporary half pay.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut H F Wickham to be capt on augmentation

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt H W Wilberforce to be major on augmentation

3rd Dragoon Guards—Capt F J Ryder to be major on augmentation

7th Hussars—Capt G L Holdsworth to be major on augmentation The undermentioned lieuts to be capts—H S H Prince Alexander A F W A G of Teck K C V O on augmentation; L Rawstorne in succession to Major G L Holdsworth who holds a special extra regimental appointment

19th Hussars—Lieut H A Porter is seconded for service under the Colonial Office

21st Lancers—Capt D Bowly to be major on augmentation: Lieut E H Lewis to be capt in succession to Maj J G Fair who holds an extra regimental appointment

Remount Establishment—Capt R W Burton Phillipson Reserve of Officers to be a Staff capt

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Supernumerary Lieut B Macnaghten to be lieut on augmentation; Second Lieut C E Vickery from the Donegal Art the Prince of Wales's to be second lieut

Royal Garrison Artillery—Brevet Col H T Lugard on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieut col is retained as a supernumerary to the Establishment under the provisions of Article 163a Royal Warrant May 30 1899; Major A Keene D S O to be lieut col vice Brevet Col H T Lugard; Capt M Taylor to be major on augmentation. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—B J M Locke vice H B Roberts seconded; R H Goodwin in succession to Major G Wright employed in South Africa; G T Brierley on the Seconded List; H G Sargeaunt vice H H Harvest seconded; C P Roberts vice C E Hill seconded; H T Hart vice J W Kempson seconded; J C Bassett gentleman to be second lieut. The following notifications should have appeared under the Royal Garrison Art and not as stated in the "Gazette" of April 3 1900:—Capt F Warren is seconded for service as an adj of Volunteers. The undermentioned officers are seconded for service in South Africa:—Lieuts I de L Pollard-Lowsley and Alan G Haig Second Lieuts A F U Green C L Hickling Charles J Tanner; Capt C B Simonds to be divisional adj vice Lieut E A Saunders who has resigned that appointment

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Lieut J S Reeve to be batt adj

Scots Guards—Surg Major G S Robinson to be surg lieutcol

INF BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Superintending Clerk A Cornwall to be qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut on retirement

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts:—T B Olive vice C J Griffin prom; M J Hamilton vice H Shaw prom

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—P B Osborne D S O in succession to Major D J Barton adj of Volunteers; W Marriott-Dodington adj to complete establishment; L J Carter vice P B Osborne D S O seconded for service under the Foreign Office; Supernumerary Lieut C H Richards from half-pay to be lieut with precedence next below Lieut C F Henley vice L J Carter

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment—Sec Lieut T K C Hunt to be lieut vice E G Lees seconded

The King's Shropshire Light Infantry—Sec Lieut C A Howard is seconded for special service South Africa

The Manchester Regiment—The undermentioned capts to be majors:—R D Vizard vice J P Gethin prom; L H Prioleau on augmentation

The York and Lancaster Regiment—The undermentioned capts to be majors:—A S Palmer vice B C Quill prom lieut col on half pay; S P Rolt vice A S Palmer made supernumerary under the provisions of Article 396a Royal Warrant May 30 1899

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut C R Hall to be lieut vice E P Thomson appointed adj

Army Service Corps—Lieut J W H Maturin to be capt vice E E D Thornton dec. The promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut R P S Elderton is antedated to Sept 20 1899

The Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned majors to be lieut cols:—F R Barker M B A Keogh M D C B Hill H J Michael A W P Inman M B T M Corker M D T B Moffitt C A Webb H Martin M B A E J Croly R C Cusack W D A Cowen R H Forman M B S J Flood J Watson M D O Todd M B J D Darcy M B J G Harwood R D Donaldson M D H L E White A H Burlton E North G F A Smythe H L Batterby A Hewett P Mulvany T F MacNeece A P O'Connor D Wardrop M B G T Goggin J M Jones A Asbury F B Maclean R W Barnes J L Hall

Staff—Major L L Nicol the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own to be a Recruiting Staff officer second class in succession to Col G F de B Davidson appointed a chief recruiting staff officer

School of Musketry—The undermentioned temporary appointment is made: Capt A H L Bagot Reserve of Officers to be an assist instructor

Royal Military Academy—Maj F H Crampton R A to be a professor vice Maj S B V on Donop R A who has resigned that appointment

Indian Army—Lieut Genl Sir R C Stewart, K C B Madras Cav to be general; Maj Genl W W Biscoe C B Bengal Cav to be lieut genl; Col Sir W H Melkiejohn K C B C M G to be major general

Memorandum—The undermentioned officers are granted the local rank of lieut col while employed on the Railway Staff in South Africa:—Maj R S Maclagan P E Maj C H Cowie R E

Reserve of Officers—To be capt:—Maj F G Langham 19 Cinque Ports Volunteer Rifle Corps To be lieuts:—Capt E H Langham 1st Cinque Ports Volunteer Rifle Corps; Lieut E S Graham 1st City of London Volunteer Art

April 10

The Suffolk Regiment—Genl the Hon Sir P R B Feilding K C B to be col vice Genl J M Percival C B dec

Royal Horse Guards—Sec Lieut C J A Chetwynd Viscount Ingestre from 3rd batt the Royal Sussex Regt to be second lieut in succession to Lieut K Butler Charteris prom

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt W J S Fergussen to be major on augmentation

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Royal Horse and Royal Filed Artillery—The promotions of the undermentioned capts are antedated as follows:—W R N Madocks to Feb 7 on the Seconded List; H H Tudor to Feb 7 vice E S Cleeve seconded; C E C G Charlton to Feb 13 on augmentation; E B Ashmore to March 1 vice F T Ravenhill appointed adj; B Vincent to March 10 vice A W Curtis dec The undermentioned lieuts to be capts on augmentation:—H G Lloyd C H Liveing on the Seconded List; H M Dawson

Royal Garrison Artillery—The undermentioned capts are seconded:—T L Coxhead D S O for service on the Staff; P K Lewes for service on the Staff; the Hon Neville A Hood for service in South Africa. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—H P Evans instructor in range finding; C M Playfair instructor in range finding; W T Armitage vice M D Bell seconded

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL, 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

State of communication:—

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted.

Cable Manila Iloilo interrupted.

Cable Mole St Nicolas Cape Haiti interrupted.

Bhamo Route to China right between Manyuen and Tengyach interrupted beyond.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free States and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State north of Bloemfontein and Transvaa on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted. This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

From 25th inst.—All telegram addressed to persons serving with field force in South Africa will be charged at the rate of Rs 1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. The address to consist firstly of name or number or both of persons to whom telegram is addressed; secondly the regiment, which is counted as one word. These telegrams will be telegraphed to Capetown, and should not be addressed to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. They are distributed by Government Authorities at Capetown to addresses at whatever places in South Africa they may be stationed Broomhalls Comprehensive Cipher Code has also been deposited with authorities at Aden and may be used for Telegrams for places in South Africa notified before.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 12, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Golobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain W Gray cleared on Saturday last, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Wilhelmina, 1,682 tons, Captain G L Bone, sailed on Saturday last for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE s s Unity, 929 tons, Captain Z Hansen, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Cragoswald, 2,034 tons, Captain James Pearn, cleared on Saturday last for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Ancona, 1,882 tons, Captain W H Coates, cleared on Saturday last for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 110 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain R I L Cook, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from London, 31st March, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Nasrai, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 59 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Rothernfels, 1,864 tons, Captain Ziegenmayer, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Hamburg, 22nd March, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Urano, 1,632 tons, Captain P Berberovich, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Shanghai, 2nd April, via Hongkong, with a general cargo, and 9 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J R Robertson, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Stephens, Mr B Basha, Mr T B D'Souza and 3 children, and 65 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's s s Hiroshima Maru, 1,633 tons, Captain S Yoshizawa, sailed on Saturday last, for Kobe and Yokohama, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Takagi, Mr D B Captain, Mr E A Chokai, and 12 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, 10th April, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Sandys, Surgeon General and Mrs Spencer, Lieut Fagan, Rev Redman, Lieut Tunnis, Mr Beadon, Lieut Foster, Mr Logan, Lieut Dewrell, Rev Peters, Rev Bender, Mr Patell, Mr and Mrs Patell, Mr and Mrs Framroze, Mr Kelly, Masters Duffy, Mr and Mrs Brooke, Mr and Mrs Leggett, Mr and Mrs Kenew and 70 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 28.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet		Receiving Hulk	
Abyssinia		do		Turret-ship	
Magdala		do		Turret-ship	
Plassy		do		Torpedo Catcher	
Dalhousie		Horden	Wet Basin	R I M S	
H M S Pigeon		de Saigi		Royal Navy	
Amra	171	Steuart		M M & Co	
Pekin	3957	Hayward		P & O Co	
Secundra	1675	Allen		M M & Co	
B Crawder	7053	Sutherland		A Montocheff	
Khandalla	1315	Mayo		M M & Co	
R Irvine	3361	Holbech		Standard Oil Co	
Zayathla	2699	Stafford		M M & Co	
Peters	401	Fiedler		F Heyer	
Gulf of Trinidade	1494	Duncanson		Bombay Co	
Cyrus		Simon		M M & Co	
Dwarka	799	Livingstone		M M & Co	
Hispania	2213	Abrey		W & A G & Co	
Urano	1632	Barberovich		A L S N Co	
Unity	929	Hansen		Bombay Co	
Rothenfels	1864	Ziegenmeyer		Glade & Co	
Clyde	3817	Street		P & O Co	

VESSELS IN DOOKS.—APRIL 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Gulf of Trinidad	1484	Duncanson			J M & Co
C	Brighton	2273	Pirch	Havre		J M & Co
H	Amphitrite	1475	Malloney			J M & Co
M	Bhundara	2214	Repairing			M M & Co
O	Arabia	4697	Parfitt	London	5-5	P & O S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	839	Ahmed	Karachi	23-4	Shepd & Co
Sabermati	124	Fukeera	Bhownagar	30-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Mogul	2354	Bailey	London	5-5	T M & Co
3	Imperator	2320	Klausberger	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
5	Oriental	3987	Jephson	Aden	11-5	P & O S N Co
8	Mazagon	3279	Cook	Japan	5-5	P & O S N Co
8	Methley Hall	2232	Brick	Liverpool	5-5	K N & Co
9	Khax	3512	Baker	Marseilles	1-5	W & A G & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·2s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
29	Clyde s	Street	Aden, April 22
	Unity s	Hansen	Karachi, April 25
	Urano s	Berberovich	Shanghai, April 2
	Rothenfels s	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg, March 22
	Dwarka s	Livingston	Karachi, April 26
	Hispania s	Abrey	Liverpool
	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Rangoon, April 19

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Carthage s	London	Aden
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi
	Naseri s	Badin	Persian Gulf
	Cragoswald s	Pearn	Antwerp
	Wilhelmina s	Bono	Vizagapatam
	Hiroshima Maru s	Yoshizawa	Kobe
	Oolobaria s	Gray	Calcutta
29	Ancona s	Coates	Mauritius

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer Clyde, for Aden.

" Mazagon, for China, &c.

" Pembs, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

" Urano, for Trieste, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—113 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 3 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales skins Bundally Esmail; 17 bales hides Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce; 35 bales skins R Muncherjee Kooka; 31 bales hides Megjee Mahomed and Co; 157 cwt gum Shurif Bhimjee; 6 cases Indian condiments H Muncherjee and Sons.

Mogul s—100 bales hides Currimbhoy Nanjee; 20 bales hides Haji Cosman Haji Cooner; 50 bales hemp and 1247 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAVRE.

Brighton s—3385 cwt crushed bones Ahmed Hajee Cassom and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elax s—3035 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—55 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co Ld; 125 cwt gum F Fischer and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—100 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 75 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th April, 1900.

Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	...	..
Teheran	29	2	10 p.m.	...	22
Suez	29	1	30 p.m.	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th April 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	40	0	1
" Karachi	0	14	0	1
" Madras	0	14	0	1

THE Queen's reception of the Australian delegates is the subject of three of the personal paragraphs in the new "Examiner." These are based on information from one of the delegates themselves, who is reported as saying: "The freedom from formality was especially appreciated by us and regarded as the greater honour. After luncheon in the Red Dining Room we, together with the ladies of our party, were ushered into the Green Drawing Room, where the Queen awaited us seated. After presentation, Mr. Barton, of New South Wales, our spokesman, was addressed by her. She expressed great pleasure at the near approach of Australian Federation, and spoke feelingly of the splendid spontaneous loyalty of the Colonies, shown by the despatch of the contingents to Africa, and the courage of the Australian soldiers in the field. Her Majesty then reminded Mr. Deakin, the Victorian-delegate, of his previous visit to Windsor at the time of the Imperial Conference in 1887." "We were greatly impressed,' said the delegate, "with the evident good health of her Majesty. We all felt that despite her great age, her faculties were unimpaired, her memory faultless. Her utterance was distinct, her hearing keen, and, though wearing spectacles, she seemed to need them only for distant objects. Indeed we were surprised at her manifest ability, knowledge of matters, and general physical and mental capacity. When, later on we saw her driving in an open carriage although the day was dull, with slight snow showers, and the air bitter to us Australians, the impression of her wonderful vitality was deepened. We returned to London delighted with our visit and with the honour done through us to Australia by her Majesty."

A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Reader, do you know what real cocoa is? To economical housewives, and wide-awake people generally, the *best* cocoa and that of Van Houten are synonymous terms. The cocoa manufactured by that well-known firm is a preparation from the very best cocoa-beans, and contains all the valuable nutritive and stimulating properties natural to cocoa. The cocoa-bean contains an alkaloid called "Theobromine," which is the principle of the

"cup that cheers, but does not inebriate."

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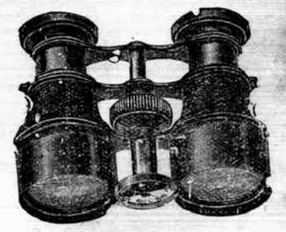

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